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ALLIED NOTE HELD TO SATISFY THE HOPES OF FRANCE

French Premier Points Out Committee of Guarantees to Supervise German Payments Is Further Substantial Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Friday) — Aristide Briand, the Premier, in an interview, insisted upon the automatic character of the sanctions in future in the event of specific default. France has, he says, gained three things; first, the possibility of mobilizing credits on Germany by the emission of negotiable bonds; should Germany accept new modalities; second, the absolute right of occupying the Ruhr area immediately, should Germany refuse, or should Germany at any subsequent date fail to execute the promises. This may be realized without the necessity of a fresh conference. The third point would be the consent of the Allies to the erection of the Committee of Guarantees.

Mr. Briand appears content with the result of the negotiations, though naturally critics are not lacking in France. If the Ruhr operation is suspended, it is not abandoned. There are a whole series of dates on which it may be executed. The first date is May 13, when the Allies must be satisfied with the German reply. Then disarmament, trial of war criminals, delivery of bonds and successive payments are obligations to be accomplished at fixed times, and there will be no disposition on the part of France to deal gently with Germany unless she really shows good faith.

In Mr. Briand's view, the government crisis in Germany is not a matter of great importance, since there will be somebody willing to take up the question with full knowledge of what he is called upon to accept. It would appear that a larger French Army, ready to act, mobilized on the Rhine, is likely to be kept up for some time. Men of the 19 class will not be discharged until the young men of class 21 have been sufficiently trained to take their places. It is expected that this will take three months. A permanent threat, which may be translated into action without delay, is held over the head of Germany.

As the representative of the French government, Mr. Briand intimated yesterday, the general impression produced in France is favorable. Today the franc again made a considerable upward leap. It would be wrong, however, to state that there is no criticism. Even the "Temps" is skeptical. It points out that France has made a great moral and a material effort in recalling the class, which, after all, may not immediately be required to seize the Ruhr area in pledge. Germany has only to declare her resolution to execute the clauses, that is, says the "Temps," to make fresh promises. Arguing that a new crisis is extremely probable in a few months, it inquires, what will be the steps taken to enforce the demands, and suggests that a conference of the Allies will again be convened.

Mr. Briand seems to have replied clearly to this contention in affirming that his reading of the accord gives France the specific right of proceeding unhesitatingly without further consultation to the imposition of the sanctions.

French Press Comment

PARIS, France (Friday) — The agreement reached by the Supreme Allied Council in fixing the reparations demands of the entente failed to satisfy some of the newspapers of Paris, which commented today in varying degrees of gloom on the situation as it stands at present.

"It is not all we might have hoped," said the "Journal," but it is, perhaps, all that it is possible to obtain in the present state of mind of our allies."

"If we do not put our hand on Germany's collar," declared the "Figaro," "we will not put our hand into her pocket. The London conference let slip an opportunity for action."

Mr. Clemenceau's newspaper, the "Homme Libre," was even more emphatic, saying: "Germany will not pay any more than she will disarm, and papers will not force her to."

"A decisive step has been made by the Allies toward the execution of the Versailles Treaty," said Mr. Briand's organ, the "Eclair," "and henceforth it will not be possible for them to turn back and wait for Germany to consent to make 'reasonable proposals.'"

Marcel Cachin, writing in the Communist organ, "Humanité," declares himself convinced that the national bloc and the revisionaries intend to annex the Ruhr region, "so that French capitalism may henceforth possess a hegemony of European coal and iron."

The "Journal des Débats" remarks: "The Supreme Council achieved two victories—it reduced the reparations Commission to submissiveness and caused the resignation of the Fehrenbach-Simon Cabinet."

Both papers emphasize that Germany is required only to declare categorically her intention to meet the allied demands, and the "Temps" adds, "which means in French to give promises. But if after May 12 she does not keep these promises, to what will she be exposed?" the paper asks.

DR. SCHURMAN FOR MINISTER TO CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Unless the Chinese Government should enter a protest, which is not anticipated, Jacob Gould Schurman, educator and publicist, will be the next United States Minister to China. Dr. Schurman was born in Prince Edward Island and educated in Canadian and British universities. His public career has been identified with the United States, however, as he was first professor and afterward president of Cornell University. He served as a member of the New York constitutional convention in 1906. He was Minister to Greece and Montenegro in 1912-13.

INJUSTICE OF WAR DEBTS EXPLAINED

First Interest of All Nations, Including United States, Is to Destroy These Checks to Trade, Says Sir Leo Money

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — The letter from Otto Kahn, appearing in The Times, on the importance of Anglo-American friendship and on the difficulties, from the American point of view, of the proposal to cancel the allied debts to the United States, has received a mixed reception. In discussing it in various quarters with public men, whose identity cannot be disclosed, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor finds on the whole that British people are averse to raise the question of cancellation of allied debts, although, if mutually carried out, Great Britain would cancel £18,500,000 owing her by her allies and dominions, as against £866,000,000 which she owes to the United States. The United States, on the other hand, loaned a total of £1,984,000,000 to Britain and the other Allies, and, as America borrowed no money from other countries during the war, cancellation from a mere monetary viewpoint would bear very hardly upon the United States, to extent of cancelling £1,000,000,000 more than Britain would do in the aggregate.

The advantages to be derived from cancellation are not to be found by accountants in a financial balance sheet, the informant explained, but in the benefits to trade generally, in the balancing up of exchanges and in the settling of the wheels of world commerce in motion once more.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money, former Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, and an authority on finance and commerce, in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor on Mr. Kahn's letter, said:

"I am sorry to be in disagreement with Mr. Otto Kahn on the question of international war debts. I very strongly believe that for the sake of each of the parties, including America herself, and for the general good of the world, the debts should be written off. They are among the main obstacles to resumption of the world output and exchange."

Mr. Kahn holds that America entered the war "mainly for an ideal and against equity." Sir Leo agreed that this was very true, but it was equally true that Britain entered the war for the same reasons. Britain, he said, had nothing to gain by intervention, and moreover, in the nature of the case, Britain, compelled to live by exports and shipping, which is not the case with America, had necessarily to put to hazard all that she had. The American risk was comparatively small.

"I do not forget, of course," continued Sir Leo, "that America came in wholeheartedly, and that if the war had lasted another year, America would have sacrificed not only much more treasure, but, what is more important, hundreds of thousands of gallant men. Nevertheless, however long the war had lasted, the American risk could never have been 'putting all to hazard,' which was Britain's case."

If the Allies as a whole are considered, they are seen, with widely varying gifts and wealth, joining in a common cause, said Sir Leo. Those having coal, iron, raw material, and ships, had necessarily to sustain those lacking these things. How intolerable, he declared, that, with the war won, these mutual aids should figure as "debts" pressing on partners most unequally and unfairly!

Repayment of such debts, interest or principal, Sir Leo said, however it is disguised in words, is payment of war indemnities by one ally to another. Britain is paying war indemnity to America; France and Italy owe war indemnities to both England and America.

The absurdity of the case is well illustrated, he pointed out, by the fact that, while Italy owes war indemnity to both Britain and America, she is of course quite unable to obtain war indemnity from the defunct Austrian Empire. "But to put aside considerations of justice," Sir Leo concluded, "it is the first interest of each of the parties, on grounds of expediency, to destroy these milestones which are hanging around the necks of nations, and which are preventing proper resumption of world trade."

PACKERS READY TO ACCEPT REGULATION

Admission Made by Witness to Congressional Committee That "Big Five" Now Favor Support of Helpful Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Hearings on the packer control bills before the House of Representatives Agriculture Committee took an unexpected turn yesterday when Thomas E. Wilson of Chicago, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, under cross-examination, reluctantly admitted that the packers have reached the stage where they are ready to support "any helpful" legislation that can be worked out.

This admission by the official spokesman of the "Big Five" packers, showing for the first time a sign of weakening in the opposition to the federal regulation of the meat packing industry, was made at the end of a searching day on the witness stand. It was hailed in some quarters as an indication that the "Big Five" is about ready to take a conciliatory attitude toward federal supervision. On the other hand, certain members of the committee were eager to catch at the phrase, "Any helpful legislation," as merely signifying what, in the opinion of the packers, would be legislation of a "helpful" character. Pressed by various members of the committee, Mr. Wilson stuck to his original statement.

Defense of Packing Industry
Mr. Wilson appeared before the committee armed with a carefully prepared defense of the packing industry, constituting a complete "white-washing." The course of his testimony was interrupted repeatedly during the hearing, and it was at the end of his formal statement that the packer official touched on the proposals made before the committee on Thursday by H. C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

He joined heartily with Secretary Wallace in warning Congress against "the wrong sort of regulation." He declared this would do more harm than good in the attempt to shape a broad economic policy with respect to supervising the country's meat supply.

You cannot legislate an economic situation," said Mr. Wilson. "The time will come when there will be some regulation of the shipment of the country's meat supply, and I do not feel that it will enhance the price to the consumer or the cost to the packer. I feel that we have reached a time when if some helpful legislation can be worked out by Congress it will receive the support of the packers. As to whether Congress can give any greater authority to the government in the matter than it has done, I do not know, unless the government wants to take over the business as people demand, and then you will have to devise regulations for the government."

At a conference of employers and employees in the building industry at Ottawa, a resolution was adopted that a moderate and reasonable adjustment of wages be agreed to and fixed for six months, and that, failing the resumption of negotiations, voluntary arbitration be resorted to.

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Acceptance has been sent by Secretary Hughes, through the British Embassy in Washington, of the invitation tendered by Mr. Lloyd George, on behalf of the allied powers, to the United States to participate in the deliberations of the Supreme Council of the League of Nations, the Council of Ambassadors, and the Reparations Commission. The reply was made by Mr. George Harvey, Ambassador to Great Britain, and president of the conference in London, and was delivered to this government by Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, on Thursday. The reply was sent yesterday, after prolonged conference between the President and the Secretary of State, and was approved by the Cabinet, which devoted its session yesterday to a discussion of world relationships.

The Administration, sticking to its formula of aloofness from foreign entanglements, has, nevertheless, come to the conclusion that the outgrowths of the war demand that the United States be represented in the councils of the Allies. It is frankly admitted that we cannot follow out the policy of serving ourselves and protecting our interests, not only those which are the outgrowth of the war, but those which are the result of a revised conception of American interests throughout the world, without being on the spot to protect those interests. Therefore the government has agreed to be represented, as it was until a few months ago, unofficially, on the Council of Ambassadors and on the Reparations Commission and officially on the Supreme Council.

Ambassador Harvey as Representative

This, it is pointed out, is not a formally constituted body, but a conference of the heads of the governments by their Premiers, except for the United States, which will be represented by George Harvey, Ambassador to Great Britain. As Ambassador, the President may designate him to perform any work he sees fit, and, in this case, he will appoint him as his representative to sit in at the conferences of the Supreme Council, and he will be notified to do this as soon as he arrives on the other side.

Mr. Harvey will take part in the deliberations of the council and will present the American point of view.

While it is asserted that the American representative need not necessarily take a decisive part in the actions of the Councils, yet he is to make his influence felt, not only in regard to the things that directly affect American interests, but he may even bring up the subject of disarmament, which affects it in common with all other nations.

President Harding has recently given indication of his desire to postpone action on this subject by the United States and has objected to movements of organizations or individuals which sought to bring it to a focus.

The Administration, now it will have a representative in the Supreme Council, would prefer to have the matter dealt with by it rather than to place the onus of calling a world conference on the President of the United States.

Protection for American Interests

The view of this government is that the vast importance of the interests discussed at the several allied conferences cannot be overestimated and that American interests cannot be properly protected unless there is some one to represent the President and to say what is fitting. It is held that the government will in no way be bound by this participation, that legislation by Congress and action by the President will be as free as if he were not at the conference, but that what is to be gained is that the United States Government will become cognizant of what is being done and will profit by a direct share in the deliberation and consideration of the council.

Hugh C. Wallace, Ambassador to France, formerly sat in, unofficially, with the Council of Ambassadors, as an observer. The duties of this body are of secondary importance, being mainly to decide whether matters that come before it shall be referred to the Supreme Council for action. Mr. Wallace will resume his duties as an observer until his successor arrives, keeping this government informed of what is going on.

Problem of Reparations

The Reparations Commission is in a different category, since it was set up under the Treaty and functions under the Treaty. Roland W. Boyden, who was formerly the American unofficial representative on this commission, will resume his post. He is highly thought of by the State Department and, as he is a Republican in politics, is likely to be retained as long as the United States is represented on the commission. Reparations is looked upon by the government as the most important feature of the whole European problem. The Secretary of State has frequently said within the last few weeks that it is the crux of

REVOLT SPREADING IN UPPER SILESIA

Allies Take Serious View of Polish Rebellion, Which Is Considered to Be the Result of Carefully Laid Plan

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — What

happened in the Upper Silesian disturbances has taken the form of an armed revolt in these mining districts which cast an overwhelming vote in favor of incorporation with Poland. They began with the discharge of Polish workers by German employers at Gleiwitz, and were followed by the appearance of armed bodies of men with artillery and machine guns, while Polish troops in uniform poured over the border. The Polish leader, Korfanty, is said to have incited Poles to open rebellion against German overlordship.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The United States Government has accepted the invitation of the principal allied powers to participate in the deliberations of the three bodies which are endeavoring to clear up the debris of war and bring the world back to peace on a sound basis—the Supreme Council, the Council of Ambassadors, and the Reparations Commission.

The invitation was extended by David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain, and president of

the conference in London, and was delivered to this government by Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, on Thursday. The reply was sent yesterday, after prolonged conference between the President and the Secretary of State, and was approved by the Cabinet, which devoted its session yesterday to a discussion of world relationships.

German Notes to Britain

The German Government has presented two notes to the British Foreign Office protesting against the action of the Polish population of Upper Silesia, giving a full and detailed account of the damage done, and the towns that have been occupied by the Poles, and refuses all responsibility for what has occurred. The second note concludes by drawing attention to the extremely dangerous situation in Upper Silesia, the development of which may have incalculable consequence, if speedy steps are not taken to suppress the revolt.

In British official circles, the situation is looked upon as "very delicate,"

and it was stated to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that there is little doubt that Germany has taken advantage of the situation that has arisen, hoping to use it to influence the decision of the Supreme Council when it comes to confer on the findings of the plebiscite commission.

Continuing, the informant said that ever since the Treaty of Versailles was signed, Germany had been trying to link up the future of Upper Silesia with the question of payment of war indemnities, and has incessantly proclaimed her inability to meet the allied demands without this tract of country. The fallacy of this contention, he said, is seen in the fact that she relies upon only 9 per cent of the coal produced there, whereas Poland, in view of the extremely low value of the Polish mark, cannot afford to go outside her own country for anything like the amount of coal she requires.

Anyway, the British official continued, by virtue of the manner in which payments that have to be made by Germany to the Allies, she can no longer use the Upper Silesian question as a card to play against the Allies, as the "fixed annuities" are well within her ability to meet, while the "variable annuities" are based on her industrial ability. Therefore, if she should lose Upper Silesia, it would only mean that her variable annuity would be proportionately less.

In conclusion, he said that the Upper Silesian question promises to be of

such delicacy and intricacy that it will need a special sitting of the Supreme Council to make final decisions, and though the plebiscite commission has handed in its findings to the Supreme Council, there will in all probability be unavoidable delay before the matter can be finally settled.

Fighting Still Going on

OPPELN, Upper Silesia (Friday) — (By the Associated Press) Polish insurgents forces entered Gross Strehlitz, in central Upper Silesia, about 20 miles southeast of here, at 10 o'clock last night. The casualties among the troops of occupation in the fighting are given as one French soldier killed and two wounded and several Italians wounded. The Poles agreed to permit the entente and local troops in Gross Strehlitz to remain there, in their barracks. The Poles are reported to be in possession of the entire eastern section of Silesia as far north as Rosenberg. Fighting is still going on.

Commission Takes Action

Immediately it became evident what was happening, and, in the absence of General Lerond, senior member of the High Commission, the Italian representative, General De Marinis, advanced with French troops and took energetic measures to quell the rising. French tanks are reported to have been brought into action and there have been some casualties on both sides. Although Mr. Korfanty was stated, incited to open rebellion by their popular hero and a former Upper Silesian miner, Wojciech Korfanty,

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the entire economic problem of Europe and the one in which we are most vitally interested. It touches every phase of our economic life, in the opinion of the Administration, and it is of the highest importance that the United States should have some one on this commission to make proposals for the protection of our own economic interests before things have gone so far that they may have to be undone and so that the government may know at first hand just what is going on. Mr. Boyden is said to have essentially the American viewpoint.

In brief, the attitude of the Administration is that it has not adopted a new policy, but that it has yielded to the exigencies of a situation, every day's experience with which has proved that the United States cannot be called upon for advice or have influence at a long-distance range. The cable has been found an unsatisfactory substitute for a representative at the meetings of the Allies. It is asserted that the decision arrived at avoids objectionable participation in world affairs which do not concern us and keeps us in close touch with those that do. Above all, it is emphasized that this new position has no relationship or resemblance to the League of Nations which continues to be anathema to the Administration.

Participation Invited

The following message, addressed to the Government of the United States by the Right Hon. David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain, as president of the allied conference now sitting in London, was delivered by the British Ambassador to the Secretary of State on Thursday:

"As president of the allied conference which is just completing its sittings in London, I am authorized, with the unanimous concurrence of all the powers here represented, to express to the United States Government our feeling that the settlement of the international difficulties in which the world is still involved, would be materially assisted by the cooperation of the United States, and I am, therefore, to inquire whether that government is disposed to be represented in the future, as it was at an earlier date, at allied conferences, wherever they may meet, at the Ambassadors Conference, which sits at Paris, and on the Reparations Commission.

"We are united in feeling that American cognizance of our proceedings and, where possible, American participation in them, will be best facilitated by this."

Acceptance Forwarded

The following reply of the Government of the United States to the above message was communicated yesterday, by the Secretary of State after conference with the President, to the British Ambassador:

"The Government of the United States has received, through the British Ambassador, the courteous communication in which you state that, with the unanimous concurrence of the powers represented at the allied conference in London, you are to inquire whether this government is disposed to be represented in the future, as it was in the past, at allied conferences, at the conference of ambassadors in Paris, and on the Reparations Commission.

"The Government of the United States, while maintaining the traditional policy of abstention from participation in matters of distinctly European concern, is deeply interested in the proper economic adjustments and in the just settlement of the matters of world-wide importance which are under discussion in these conferences, and desires helpfully to cooperate in the deliberations upon these questions.

"Mr. George Harvey, appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, will be instructed, on his arrival in England, to take part, as the representative of the President of the United States, in the deliberations of the Supreme Council. The American Ambassador to France will be instructed to resume his place as unofficial observer on the conference of ambassadors, and Mr. Roland W. Boyden will be instructed to sit again in an unofficial capacity on the Reparations Commission.

"The Government of the United States notes with pleasure your expression of the belief of the representatives of the allied governments assembled in London, that American cooperation in the settlement of the great international questions growing out of the world war will be of material assistance."

Decision Significant

Political Leaders in Washington Discuss Effect of President's Action
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Leaders of every shade of political opinion in Washington were in agreement last night that the decision of the United States Government to participate in the councils of the allied powers, as announced in the reply sent by the State Department to Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain yesterday, is by far the most important departure taken by this country in international affairs since March 4, when the Wilson Administration went out of power.

The department's announcement, following the meeting of the Cabinet, came out too late to permit of discussion in the United States Senate, where the reflex to the Administration's international policies is always looked for, or to permit of expressions of opinions by Senators representing the various groups in the Senate.

Earlier in the day, however, it was apparent that the question before the Cabinet was regarded as of supreme importance. Democratic senators expressed the belief that a favorable reply to the invitation would mean the first definite step toward rapprochement and the completion of the liaison which was so rudely broken when the Republicans scored

a complete triumph over Woodrow Wilson and compelled American withdrawal from the allied councils.

Decision Unanswered

Republican leaders had preferred to keep silent, not willing to risk a judgment until after the Administration's decision. The "irreconcilable" vanguard had also been silent, preferring, as the leaders of the group said, not to embarrass the President at the moment he was making the decision. Their silence, however, was broken by mutterings of an ominous character which indicated that they would have some questions to ask in the immediate future as to the character of American participation. Whether the participation is termed official or unofficial, the decision of the President that aloofness will not stand the test of world statesmanship, is the great fact. The situation is, in many respects, identical with what President Wilson sought to bring about, and there is a touch of irony in the fact that Colonel George Harvey, who for three years was the leading protagonist of isolation, is to be the first spokesman for America in councils for cooperation in world affairs.

Some Apparent Effects

As interpreted here yesterday, the far-reaching decision of President Harding means:

1. The United States has served notice of the solidarity of the powers that won the war, that on the question of reparations, Germany must for the future deal with the Allies and the United States. It is pointed out that the term "unofficial," as applied to the representative of the United States on the Reparations Commission, will imply not real, but merely superficial and technical limitations. In other words, when the Reparations Commission makes a decision, the American representative at the round table will have been consulted, with a premium on his approval, even if he does not "vote" for the record of the minutes.

2. President Harding has taken a vital step to make good his declaration in his address to the special session of Congress that he would endeavor to carry out "engagements under the Treaty," meaning the Treaty of Versailles, which the extremists in the Senate were as anxious to scrap as they were to scrap the League of Nations.

3. It proves, as frequently stated, that the declaration of a peace resolution was intended merely to satisfy a "state of mind," and not to forecast a step toward American isolation.

Weight in Supreme Council

4. It is taken that the State Department, prior to the acceptance of the invitation, had assurances from the allied powers that the time had come for a reopening of the many decisions taken since the withdrawal of the United States, and to which this country demurred. The full official participation in the Supreme Council is significant, because of the fact that it was this body, and not the Council of the League of Nations, which was responsible for the decisions. It is expected that the mandate question will be opened when the conferences of the Supreme Council commence, and at the same time the general subject of disarmament will be broached, as indicated by the President.

It is taken here that the President has assurances that the Republican chiefs in the Senate, men like Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, Republican leader, would not make trouble over the policy of cooperation now decided upon. The case with the "irreconcilables" is altogether different. They that disapprove, there is no doubt, although they may keep silent. They have suffered a defeat almost as great as the one they inflicted on Woodrow Wilson. They may get satisfaction in the fact that in the coming discussions and decisions of international import, Mr. Harvey, the former companion in arms, and not Mr. Wilson or Colonel House, is to speak for the United States.

Extreme Views

The Democrats aver that the swing of the pendulum is definitely along the line of rapprochement repudiated by the Republican leadership a few months ago and still anathematized by the extremists. The former believe that the rapprochement was inevitable, that it was inherent in the logic of the situation, and that American rights and interests could not be safeguarded or definitely established on a "lone hand" basis, but in conjunction with a definitive settlement of post-war problems as affecting all the nations concerned.

Statements to the effect that the United States is mainly concerned with her own rights and interests and with stabilizing the economic structure of the world, are true in a sense, perhaps, but it was made evidently clear yesterday that the government realizes that there can be no settlement for the United States without a settlement all round. This is the crux and the hope of the latest move. This hope, inherent in the move, it is declared, is augmented by the President's decision to broach the disarmament question as quickly as possible.

PITTSBURGH HOUSING PLANS

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The directors of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce have adopted a resolution under which the organization would form a \$200,000 corporation for the construction of residences. The resolution calls for the construction of 1000 houses soon. The houses would be sold at moderate cost and on reasonable terms. The membership of the Chamber will vote on the subject within a week.

PORTO RICAN GOVERNORSHIP

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—E. Mont. Reilly, a Kansas city business man, was nominated yesterday by President Harding to be Governor of Porto Rico.

SUPPORT ASKED FOR MERCHANT MARINE

President of Foreign Trade Council Makes Appeal to Americans—Senator Edge Advocates Credits to Buyers Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Speaking at length yesterday at the convention of the National Foreign Trade Council, on the "Future of the American Merchant Marine," James A. Farrell, chairman of the council and president of the United States Steel Corporation, declared it to be the duty of all Americans to prevent the elimination of the American ocean fleet from the world's carrying trade. "Cooperation," said he, "should take the place of merciless competition. Producers of all kinds of goods should not only realize the possibilities of our merchant marine, but the necessity of its maintenance. In supporting it they are adding to our commercial prestige and national welfare. So long as our producers sell their products f. o. b. American shipping ports, the great mass of foreign tramp tonnage will regulate the ocean freight rates for American steamers. It is also time to recognize that the policy of the Shipping Board, since its inception, of endeavoring to build up trade routes from every Atlantic, gulf and Pacific port to practically every port in the world is expensive and impractical."

Address by Senator Edge

Senator Walter E. Edge of New Jersey was the principal speaker at the closing banquet of the 1500 delegates to the convention last evening, at the Hotel Statler.

Practical legislation to cure the economic ills now prevailing, instead of the theoretical legislation of recent years designed only temporarily to relieve them, was advocated by Senator Edge. He asserted, however, that "industry cannot be inspired or prosperity promoted merely by legislation" and urged the establishment of confidence at home and the extension of credit to foreign buyers as the best practical methods of stimulating American production of trade and consequent prosperity.

"In Congress," said Senator Edge, "we are discussing legislation on a dozen lines of tremendous import. The present onerous, unjust and inadequately remunerative tax system must be readjusted; an American tariff policy, designed to meet present-day conditions, must be framed and adopted; the process of deflation must be conducted in a manner fair to every class and with favoritism for none; if anything can be saved of the people's investment in the merchant marine, it must be saved—at all events, they must be relieved of their present loss of \$1,000,000 a day on that investment. Above all, government cooperation with private business must be substituted for government rivalry, competition, oppression and persecution, and railroad problems, too, are acute.

Need of Stimulating Production

"For years, I have preached the doctrine that national prosperity is dependent on production—or industry. I have no copyright on that text, and I shall be glad if the press will expand it, also. But, to maintain production at normal and to stimulate it to the full potentiality of our great development under stress of war, we must, of course, have markets—domestic markets to maintain it at normal and foreign markets to absorb the surplus output and occasion a demand for more products. So, the pressing need of the moment is the providing of markets, at home and throughout the world. The lack of markets is caused at home by a 'buyers' strike' and abroad by lack of cash and non-cultivation of credit. The foundation of all business is confidence, and credit is the corner stone."

MR. COLBY DESCRIBES AMERICA'S ATTITUDE

LONDON, England (Friday)—Confidence in an enduring British-American amity and a firm belief that the United States would "come into the peace" in a manner to make plain her desire to fulfill her duty to the world, was expressed today by René Viviani in a speech at the American Luncheon Club to-day.

"America," he said, "came late into the war, but she came. She is coming late into the peace, but she will come. It may be by the postern gate and not, as many of us had fondly hoped, through the entrance hall, but within a time and fashion, I am sure, that will leave no doubt of the desire of her people to discern and to discharge their duty to the world in a spirit of loyalty to the Allies and to participate in the responsibility for the renewal of order and the resumption of human progress."

What a fortunate thing it is that Anglo-American relations continue on lines of solid and immutable friendship—fortunate for this generation and full of hopeful augury for all future generations.

"I observe much public discussion of the relations between our peoples, and now and then the suggestion that there is something fragile in our ancient amity. Perish the unfounded thought, I say. British and Americans

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friendship is the sturdiest fact which exists today in the field of international relations.

"It is true that we differ now and then, but how often it turns out upon examination and analysis that we differ only as to why we agree. And the unhesitating, outspoken way in which our discussions are conducted is, after all, a fine tribute to the deep respect we feel for each other's motives, policies and purposes. "Such relations between great nations can never be strained. They may be enlivened on occasion, but they can never be imperiled."

HOPES OF ENDING BUILDING DISPUTE

Canadian Employers and Workers Meet in Conference to Arrange Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The first serious attempt on the part of the employers and employed in an important Canadian industry to get together with a view toward a revival of business in which both are vitally concerned, has been crowned with a goodly measure of success. The attempt was made by the employers and employees of the building trades, under whose auspices there was summoned to Ottawa the National Conference of Construction and Building Industries, employers and employed being represented by 30 men on each side, and Gideon D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, presiding as chairman of the gathering.

The delegates were accorded accommodation for their negotiations in the Parliament Buildings, and formed themselves into a deliberative assembly on the model of the House of Commons. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress, leading the employees, and J. D. Anglin, of Montreal, the builders.

It was agreed by both parties that the building business in Canada was practically at a standstill; that capital was being diverted from construction to bonds, chiefly Victory bonds; and that the only manner in which capital could be attracted back to the industry was through a readjustment of building costs.

The conferees went into secret committee yesterday morning with the Minister of Labor, and there emanated from their deliberations a joint compromise resolution, which proposed that in our best judgment a moderate and reasonable adjustment of wages should be agreed to, without further delay in such centers where an abnormally high peak has been reached; and where settlement has not yet been accepted; and that such agreement should be fixed for a period of six months; and we further urge the resumption of negotiations with a view to mutual agreement, and that, failing this, voluntary arbitration be resorted to."

Such action, it was believed, would result in a greater stabilization of the building industry by preventing an undue drop in wages and consequent strife.

In defining the resolution, Mr. Moore declared that it attempted to lay down certain fundamentals without making an arbitrary finding. The resolution asked employers and employees to get together for the settlement of their differences, rather than to attempt to do so here. "Laborers and employees," said Mr. Moore, "are partners in this industry. Lack of employment affects both. The revival of the industry is a matter in which both are interested, and neither subservient. But in bringing about that revival local conditions must be taken into consideration. The terms 'moderate' and 'fair' cannot well be objected to. They cannot be interpreted as meaning wages which are less than are reasonable for the maintenance of a decent standard of life." The resolution was approved by the conference.

Hope for Settlement

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—The Freeman's Journal, commenting on the meeting between Sir James Craig and Eamonn de Valera, said:

"We trust that the leaders will not easily lose touch with one another, or that the two men will readily despair of success. Now that a line of communication has been established it should be maintained."

The paper says that it does not disregard the many difficulties which will present themselves to any negotiators, and adds:

"It is known that the divergencies are deep and wide. But the mere fact of the meeting will cause an uplift of heart among all men of good will and intelligent patriotism for Ireland. Unless we are doomed to anarchy the leaders will find the necessary sympathy and support."

Reply to Premier

LONDON, England (Friday)—Answering the Prime Minister's reply made on April 19 to a memorial sent him by nine Anglican bishops and the heads of the principal Nonconformist churches in Great Britain, the Bishop of Chelmsford and other Anglican bishops and leaders of the various Nonconformist churches, in a letter to Mr. Lloyd George, declare that they are "impressed by what seems to us unimpeachable evidence that the policy of the government in Ireland has succeeded only in inflaming the wound it was meant to heal."

The paper says that refusal to hold a public inquiry into serious allegations by responsible persons against the con-

ULSTER REFUSES TO MAKE CONCESSIONS

Sir James Craig, After Interview With Sinn Fein Leader, Says Acceptance of Home Rule Act, Was Limit of Concession

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, BELFAST, Ireland (Friday)—After receiving an account from Sir James Craig, the Ulster Unionist leader, of his meeting with Eamonn de Valera, the Ulster Unionist Party decided to-day that Ulster, having accepted the Government of Ireland Act, should make no further concessions. The meeting lasted over two hours, and at the close, Sir James made the following statement:

"My conversation with Mr. de Valera having taken place, and Ulster having already by acceptance of the provisions of the Government of Ireland Act, and by her undertaking to work them, reached the limit of concession, no further discussion will be entered into. When the Parliaments have been established, and the Council of Ireland has been constituted, there will be the necessary constitutional link between Northern and Southern Ireland."

He added that he had requested the candidates to carry this message to the loyalist electors throughout the six countries. The Belfast Unionist press takes the view that Sir James took the right course in agreeing to Mr. de Valera's request for a meeting. Captain Herbert Dixon, speaking at an Ulster meeting last night, said that Sir James went out alone to meet Mr. de Valera. The meeting was at a house some distance from Dublin and Sir James was unarmed. Captain Dixon said, with nothing to protect him but his own courage and fearlessness.

In an interview yesterday, Sir James explained that he wished it clearly understood that when the Lord Lieutenant, before leaving for London, expressed his desire to see Sir James and asked him to call at Dublin, Sir James had no knowledge that he would be approached by the leader of Sinn Fein. Viscount Fitzalan had no knowledge either nor were the two incidents in any way connected.

Ulster, Sir James said, stood today prepared to make the best of the Government of Ireland Act, which had been passed against her desire, but she was not prepared under any circumstances whatever to give up the rights and privileges granted under that act, on the one hand, and the onus of union with Great Britain on the other. Mr. de Valera, knowing this, still indicated a desire to meet him, and Sir James went in furtherance of the wish, always at the bottom of his heart, that peace should reign throughout Ireland, and with an earnest hope that a meeting face to face would in some small way assist the consummation of the desires of all of them.

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Interest Begins May 10

THE FIRST ESSENTIAL

If we are asked what is the first essential in accumulating money, we would be inclined to say PERSEVERANCE. Steady saving week by week lays the foundation for fortunes.

Total Assets Over \$35,000,000



"I will say a few words of random, and do you listen at random."

Boiled Oil and Turpentine

There is a story told that, once upon a time, a number of commercial travelers, as they are called in England, or drummers, as they are sometimes called in America, met together at dinner in the Inn of a little country town, in the north of England. It was an inn which specially catered for the needs of their fraternity, and, save on market days, they had the complete run of the "commercial room." Now among commercial travelers in England there is a strict etiquette rigidly observed. Whenever they met together for dinner, in the course of their travels, the man who had been longest on the road is accorded the place of honor at the head of the table, and all the formalities of an official dinner are carefully observed. And so on this particular occasion the "dozen of the service," a well-known figure thereabouts, presided, and, after dinner, as they lingered round the table talking, he instituted a kind of competitive inquiry as to who had taken the most orders during the week.

Comparing Notes

They had all done well, apparently. One had taken a hundred orders, another eighty or so, another 120, and so on. At last there was only one man left who had not reported, a mild, pleasant-looking man, a stranger, but one who had already shown himself a welcome companion.

"Well, sir," said the chairman, addressing him genially, "You have not told us how you have fared."

"Oh, I," said the stranger, as he beamed on the company, "I've done splendidly."

Every one looked at him with expectancy.

"Indeed, sir, I'm glad to hear it," said the chairman. "How many orders have you taken, if I may ask?"

"Two," was the smiling reply. "You see," he added hastily, as murmurs of doubt as to his seriousness went up from all around, "you see, I travel in bridges."

The "Painting" Season

Now there may seem, at first glance, to be no connection between this incident and the question of boiled oil and turpentine, which is the subject of this article. But really there is, even if it may seem far fetched. In the first place, the phrase "Boiled oil and turpentine" is but another way of referring to "painting," not Art with a big A, but just ordinary domestic or commercial painting. And is not this the season of the year when much painting is being done? Everywhere one goes, in almost any city, at any rate in the United Kingdom or the United States, one is sure to find painters at work, painting houses, inside and outside, painting railings, disporting themselves in airy lightness on suspended platforms—painting bridges.

Across the Forth Bridge

So there it is after all. The connection is obvious. For, once upon a time, again, a traveler was making his way to Scotland from somewhere south of the border. All day long he had been racing north, and then toward evening, with a dozen historic places left behind, the train suddenly stopped, with a roar and a never-to-be-forgotten clang, on to the Forth Bridge. Now of the real traveler, that is to say, of the man who really takes an interest in his journey, it is safe to say, that, no matter how often he may have previously crossed the Forth Bridge, he could never cross it reading his paper, or being absorbed in anything but the fact that he is crossing the Forth Bridge.

Many thoughts will doubtless come to him. To a wary traveler his own thoughts. But to one traveler there must always come this recollection: "It takes three years to paint the Forth Bridge." One company has a perpetual contract to carry on the work, and one set of men are perpetually engaged on the job. As soon as it is finished, they begin all over again. Where this particular traveler picked up this particular piece of information, he could not say, but there it is formal, it is wordy. So the connection is clearly and satisfactorily established between the incident of the man who "traveled in bridges" and the simple but expressive phrase "boiled oil and turpentine."

Really Excellent Ingredients

After all, they are excellent ingredients, and few people realize when they come to examine the matter, how much of cheer, how much of all that is to be found in the words of the poet.

Summer is a-coming in.

One owes to the painter if not to the decorator. A little earlier in this article he, the painter, was carefully distinguished from the devotee of Art with a big A, but indeed there need be no such distinction. The story is related of a certain artist of some note, having a studio in Chelsea, surely—but, no matter, who was seeking the services of a new charlady. Out of several applicants, he chose one, a complacent, quietly-managing kind of woman, who at once entered upon her duties. She was a great success, and

the artist one day was congratulating her upon the way she was "doing for him," and generally expressing his appreciation. He wondered why it was she always seemed to know just how he wanted things done. "Well, you see, sir," she said, "I've had experience, I, sir. My 'usban' was a pinner, same as you, sir. Is boss used to tell 'im as 'ow nobody could touch 'im in marbling."

"PLUM" WARNER, CRICKETER

Special for The Christian Science Monitor
In what promises to be a great cricketing season (Warwick Armstrong, mighty man, is to visit England as captain of Australia), England will miss Francis Pelham Warner. "Plum" to everybody from the sharp, perky, quick-witted cockney to the old guard; England will miss his old, faded Harlequin cap, his spare, lean figure, his enthusiasm so delightfully contagious, for he is not now of the wondrous game of bat and ball, the game we call cricket, and which more surely than anything means chivalry and whiteness.

"Plum" Warner, ever since a tiny toddler in the Island of Trinidad, West Indies, where he was born, with black boys to bow to him, has, except for the years of the war, been in cricket, has lived for cricket; distinction came to him as a boy at Rugby; at Oxford; there has never been a greater county captain, he has led his country's sides to magnificent triumphs; with but small exaggeration it may be said that he has played all over the world, and in the late days of last season by his rare leadership and his own personal ability he led Middlesex to win the championship. And so his career finished in a blaze of glory.

Now he has given to us "My Cricketing Life"—a book crowded with anecdote, profuse in illustrations, and one which will be read and enjoyed by your cricketer and the student of life.

It is a happy, intimate book in which the past and the present are linked up in a way delightful. Mr. Warner has watched and studied and played with all the champions. W. G. Grace, most wonderful cricketer of this or any generation—the big, towering, bearded giant who will ever remain so much English history; the dazzling Ranji; the expert Archie MacLaren; the scintillating Victor Trumper; M. A. Noble; the lion-hearted Tom Richardson, the effervescent Johnny Briggs—in his book he spreads before you a gallery of all the giants and writes about them in a manner so happy that they live all over again.

This of Grace: "He was the champion. No one, before or since, has ever been styled that, and it is doubtful whether anyone ever will be. He was unique in English cricket, a great figure in English life, and as well known by sight as even Mr. Gladstone or Lord Roberts." And of Ranji, Mr. Warner says: "there is no doubt that to a very large extent he revolutionized the art of batting—there could be no question that as a batsman he has never been surpassed."

Mr. Warner writes delightfully of his tour in America. He has the greatest admiration for the bowling of the Philadelphian, J. B. King, of whom he says: "there is no doubt that King was a very great bowler. He was the first of the righthanded in swingers and he had a rare command of the ball. Had he been an Englishman, Australian, or South African his fame would have been even greater than it is. As it is he is recognized by all good judges as one of the greatest bowlers of his or any other time. . . . The Philadelphian XI at that time was a very good one and took a great deal of beating, and they were not only excellent cricketers, but in every sense the very best of sportsmen and it was good to meet and to know them. . . . J. B. King leaves behind him the reputation of W. G. Grace of America."

Mr. Warner in giving us "My Cricketing Life" says, "I have tried hard to keep a straight bat and a modest mind." He has succeeded nobly and well, as only a great cricketer and good sportsman could have done.

A Poster Puzzle

A humorous suggestion is made by a writer in the English press, drawing attention to the striking poster of the London District Railway showing Hercules struggling with the wild boar of Erymanthus. It is a subject for much discussion among passengers and it is suggested that it is symbolic of the daily ordeal of the traveler who attempts to enter a train at the rush hour. It was learned recently that the intention of the authorities was sound, if not entirely in line with the experience of the travelers. "Overcome the difficulty of the journey. Travel Underground" was the legend attached to the picture of the wild boar in Hercules' grasp.

Being a little shaky in his knowledge of this phase of the doings of Hercules, an inquirer nixed him to all haste to the London Library. At first the quest seemed hopeless. The scene of action was Arcadia, which as any journalist will tell you is not in London. It may be as near as Kent, or Surrey, and even in certain parts of Hampstead, but not at Victoria Station. Then Hercules (to give it a Greek touch) chased the beast and finally captured it and brought it to Eurythene, King of Mycene.

"The mere sight of the beast," says the chronicler, "threw Eurythene into such a panic that he shrank away into a tub underground, and bid the hero in future to show proof of his achievements outside the city gates."

Here was the whole solution which is offered with respect to the learned and progressive authorities. "A Tub Underground." The addition of an E makes the whole situation perfectly clear. To get away from his difficulty Eurythene evidently bolted into a "Tube Underground."

THE POLICE IN OUR TOWN

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

On our own Main Street The Policeman is an impressive figure: he merits these capital letters, both T and P. His girth is ample, his blue-coated shoulders are broad, his expression, good-naturedly tolerant of all human weakness within the law, promises to become inexorable if duty brings him face to face with any disturber of the public peace or private property. As the sun sets, so to speak, The Policeman rises: but this is a metaphor, for, although he appears only at about 6 p.m. as a policeman, unless there happens to be a procession, or duty calls him to impress the fear of authority on some small boy who has "played hooky" from school, he has been variously visible during the daylight hours as a man. I have seen him driving a load of hay in summer, or laboring, one man among many, to improve the roads in spring, but here also he handles the reins and guides the gravel wagon, so that his honest girth is not reduced by shovel exercise.

In winter I have seen him acting as charioteer of the street department in the transportation of snow from the main arteries of traffic. A substantial man in these capacities, there is nothing to distinguish him from his companions except a facial resemblance to The Policeman. "Where," I said to myself, "have I seen that face before?" And then, having several times seen it under these commonplace and everyday circumstances, I said to myself, "Why, The Policeman!" An unshaven man in his shirt sleeves driving a gravel cart presents an altogether different face and figure to the observant eye than a shaved man in a blue uniform patrolling Main Street.

In the daytime I like to think of him as being disguised, and thus continuing his guardianship of the public peace and private property. Then, as 6 o'clock approaches, he shaves, he puts on the neat, well-fitting uniform, looks to the metallic brightness of his badge, and settles his belt around that ample and dignified girth. So far as I know he does not whistle or sing during this transformation, yet the result reminds me of a song heard long ago on the stage—I think it was a comedian of other days, Tony Williams, who used to sing it—of which the recurrent refrain ran, "One of the finest, one of the finest police."

In sober earnest one could hardly desire a better policeman. Our town does not tempt criminals: its lawlessness is of the Petty variety that loots an orchard or breaks into a summer cottage, closed during the winter, to find what it can, and does more harm to the owner's sense of security than it does to his pocketbook. We need this visible presence of the strong arm of the law, and the fact that our Policeman has a strong arm of his own, and a keen eye that knows everybody in town by sight, helps, no doubt, to make him respected by a good many persons who would otherwise cause us a deal of trouble. A policeman lighter on his feet but less well acquainted with the community would be far less effective.

On processional occasions, Decoration Day and the Fourth of July, how-

pounds of prevention, and I, for one, am glad to know that I can get him by telephone if I happen to need him. He is the only man I know whose telephone bell is located on the street; but there it is, and if anybody telephones The Policeman, the summons of his bell sounds loud and long in the night, and brings him hurrying to the receiver. Other Main Streets, I dare say, have the same system, just as The Policeman, standing on duty in front of our movie theater is, no doubt, typical of many another—solitary guardian of the peace in many another New England Main Street.

The last time that I happened particularly to notice The Policeman, he was in conversation with my friend Sonny, whose years are few and whose head is well below the level of the stout leather belt that girdles The Policeman's ample girth. I had met Sonny elsewhere half an hour earlier, and found him in a state of unusual pride and self-importance. Somebody had made him a present of a policeman's badge, a real badge, no mere

imitation such as come with the undetective police uniform designed by toymakers for such as Sonny.

Sometimes and somewhere a genuine policeman had worn this insignia of office, and now Sonny displayed it on a jacket so small that the badge seemed quite a bit of it. When I came upon them in front of the post office, Sonny was displaying this treasure to The Policeman. He was looking up at The Policeman as one might look up at the flag on a flag pole, and The Policeman was inclining his head forward to look down at Sonny over his ample girth.

"Ho," he said, "here's another policeman in town."

"I'm a policeman," said Sonny with much pride. "I'm a policeman. I'm a policeman."

"I guess they'll behave themselves in this town now," said The Policeman, with great conviction.

"Yes, sir," said Sonny. "I guess they will." He stopped for lack of conversation, sucked a piece of candy on the end of a stick, and found a question that seemed properly professional. "What you standing here for?" asked Sonny.

"Waiting for a highwayman," said The Policeman solemnly. "Just waiting for a highwayman."

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Wages and Salaries

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the present controversy between the labor unions and the employers' associations, much comment and criticism, unfavorable to the former, has been made on account of their unwillingness to accept a reduction in wages.

It is argued that, owing to war-time conditions, wages have been abnormally high, and now that these conditions no longer exist, and living expenses are falling, the wage earner must accept lower wages even though the contemplated decrease is much more than the decrease in living expenses.

While I feel that the labor unions ought to have yielded rather than to have continued the strike with all their inconvenience and suffering, still in the light of some recent happenings, I am not ready to condemn them to our limits. But behind these visible police others, policemen, one might say, who come and go, as the needs of the time and the discretion of the chief of police puts them temporarily on the town pay roll. We, too, have our "waves of crime," when petty law-breakers enter summer property, despite the stout shutters that the owner has put up for the winter, and the employment of a larger force than is ordinarily visible is necessary to discourage the villain.

In the days of the chief, reporting activity during such a crime wave, "while the police were not successful in making any arrests, their presence had the effect of putting a stop to any further depredations."

Placid as seems the life of our community, and fortunately free as it usually is from serious crime, the police force is necessary; and, though I may seem to take him lightly, The Policeman is a very important official, well worthy the respect he inspires.

One might say that he is so many

THE SWISS SPRING

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

Recently I decided to go to Chamonix, the Swiss topographical counterpart of Chamonix. "It isn't the season," my friends told me, peering at me with astonishment through the fog, and I confess that I was nearly put off by the discovery that the two largest hotels of the place would not be opened for another six weeks. Only letters of encouragement from a few of the very few Englishmen who live in the Swiss Alps all the year round persuaded me to try my adventure, and in due course I found myself in the little train that climbs up from the Rhône valley along the famous Val d'Isère which according to that prosaic but great German, Baedeker, is well worth a visit on account of "its fresh green pastures, picturesque scenery and stalwart inhabitants." And before I had been in the train 10 minutes I realized the folly of this talk about the seasons.

The Val d'Isère is noted for its fresh, green pastures, but it would be more noted still if people visited it when the fruit blossoms were at their best. Below the orchards runs the river, and rising steeply from it, are the slopes so beloved by the cattle of the Val, second in the Canton of the Valais only to the cattle of the Val d'Entremont where every man's ambition is to own a "Reine." And dotted haphazard on the slopes, reaching well up above the snow line, are the little chalets that shelter the cowherds when they climb higher and higher in search of the fresh grass that springs up after the retreating snow. Right up above the boldest chalet are the seven great peaks of the Dent du Midi, one of the most impressive mountains in Switzerland.

And it is only when you visit Chamonix out of the season that you will find the snow reaching down almost to the railway line, and all the orchards one mass of blossom and, best of all, the glorious pageant of the daffodils. Not the little daffodils that you sometimes find herded together in woods and fields of south England, but great yellow daffodils bobbing up and down under the cherry trees and laughing to the snow just across the valley.

Champéry itself, with its old church clock that strikes all the hours twice, so that if you do not hear it the first time you are pretty certain to do so the second time—although there is of little account and there are no trains, no business to think about—was delightful when I found it, even though its eighty odd chalets were all shut pending the arrival of their summer tenants. And there are great advantages in being the only visitor in the place. Never was a bed so carefully made—in a bedroom facing out across the noisy stream to the Dent du Midi with its white flanks so strangely streaked with avalanches—and never was a dinner more pleasantly served, nor the waiters from her appearance a descendant of the Saracens who are said to have formed the population of the valley, more empresses. And a landlord who greets you with the same pleasure as we greet the first swallow of the year is a very different sort of individual from a landlord who is busy and blasé with all his rich and imposing tourists.

Again, if you visit Switzerland in the season, walks are merely walks, whereas out of the season they are adventures. I set out for Barmaz, a few cowherds' sheds beneath the towering cliffs of the Dents Blanches which make a favorite summer excursion from Champéry, and by whatever path I approached my destination I found myself foiled by snow. It is quite exciting to start for a spring walk through the daffodil fields and to find oneself an hour later in snow up to the knees and to mark within a few yards the massed-up snow blocks and tree trunks that show where an avalanche has finished its journey, and then to come across a dark patch where the snow has melted away and to find that it is all dotted with snowdrops. And just before dusk, after a hot spring day, you can stand with a pair of field glasses on the veranda of your hotel and sometimes pick out as many as half a dozen avalanches in half an hour—a low rumbling, a great cloud of snow rolling down the mountain side, and a black streak behind it.

In future when I wish to go for a holiday—or rather, when I can go for one, for I always wish to go on every fine day—I shall make the most penetrating inquiries as to the opening and closing dates of the season in some little Swiss village, and then shall go there some time between the closing and opening dates. And so much the better if that period happens to include the last fortnight in April, when I shall fill my pocket book, as I did at Champéry, with all sorts of wild flowers which I mean to identify when I get home and which, as happened in the case of Champéry, I shall probably lose one by one in crowded trains and muddy streets. And small matter if I do lose too strongly.

The substantial increases given to the heads of departments at City Hall, make me wonder whether the argument of the decrease in living expenses applies only to the wage earner and not to the salaried man.

It is indeed difficult to convince the wage earner that he must accept a decrease in wages when our high-salaried officials are given increases of \$1000 to an already large salary, especially when you consider that the former, on account of unsteady work and inclement weather, suffers at times a loss of wages, while our high-salaried official goes along through life serenely, finding it even unnecessary to give any thought unto the morrow.

It is hard to convince the workingman that he must accept a reduction in wages with the same smile that the city official accepts his increase.

(Signed) NORMAN F. STUART.

Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, April 27, 1921.



The

SENATOR PENROSE FOR RETRENCHMENT

Finance Committee Chairman Following Dispatch of Note to Allies, Urges Economy in Expenditures for Armaments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Whatever differences of opinion may exist in Congress as to the wisdom of President Harding's favorable answer to the invitation for American participation in the allied councils, one feature of his program, namely, the reference of the disarmament question, will have an overwhelming body of support in both Houses.

It is possible that the reference in the American answer to disarmament will result in the stopping of the movement in the Senate to attach a disarmament resolution to the Naval Appropriation Bill. On the other hand, the fact that the question is to be definitely approached only increases the reasons why a limitation should be put on the 1918 building program for the present. This is still the view of the foremost advocates of disarmament.

Though opposing disarmament, Sen. Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, yesterday declared himself in favor of economy in the military and naval establishments. He also said he was against "extensive new construction" in the navy. Disarmament he regards as an "idealistic and nebulous theory."

"I am in favor of keeping up an adequate armament," said Senator Penrose, "but do not believe in reckless expenditure for the army and navy. I don't think we are likely to have a war with any powerful civilized country during my time, or during the next generation. We certainly do not want to fight anybody, and I do not think anyone wants to fight us."

"I believe firmly that appropriations for the naval and military services furnish as good a field in which to economize as any branch of the government. I favor cutting both services down to the minimum sufficient to maintain an efficient organization. "I do not know that I would entirely stop naval construction, because I do not know how many vessels will have to be retired because of age. Certainly I would not favor going into extensive new construction."

Regarding the fact that President Harding had indicated disapproval of any congressional direction on disarmament, he said:

"I am in entire harmony with the President. I look on disarmament as purely an idealistic and nebulous theory."

"I do not look with favor on any concerted action with any other nations. This suggestion is a branch of the theory I have referred to. It does not appeal to me in any way. I believe in attending to our own business, with adequate protection against attack, which is not likely to happen to us."

"My own opinion is that the American people are just now more concerned in getting revenues revised and taxes reduced and the sheriff retired to the background than they are in academic discussions of disarmament."

"They want a restoration of business prosperity, the return of 4,000,000 men to useful employment, tax reduction, and retrenchment, and economy, and the extension of trade with the nations of the world."

"There will be the usual discussion, but when the time arrives the vote on disarmament, after the arguments by the theorists, will be negligible."

MANILA WELCOMES SPECIAL MISSION

MANILA, Philippines—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor of the Philippines, composing President Harding's special mission to investigate conditions in the islands, settled down to work immediately after arriving here, following a popular demonstration yesterday, which included a parade of all civic organizations, headed by Mayor Fernandez, in honor of the commissioners.

Two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon were fixed daily for reception of all persons desiring to make presentations regarding Philippine affairs.

One of the first matters called to the attention of the mission was the formal presentation by the Philippine Independence Commission of a petition asking for independence on the ground that a stable government had been established.

General Wood and Mr. Forbes issued the following statement:

"Our instructions were to come to the islands and make a full, fair, impartial report upon conditions for President Harding and not necessarily to find any fault with the Filipino people."

MILLING OF WHEAT IN BOND PROPOSED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Wheat producers, farm organizations, county agents, University of Minnesota authorities and business men throughout the northwest have been requested to give consideration to a proposal for the milling of Canadian wheat in bond by United States mills, by James Ford Bell, vice-president of a local flour milling company.

In a letter to Lotus D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota, Mr. Bell asks that the proposal be called to the attention of as many as possible, through the medium of county agents, in order that a con-

sensus of opinion may be gained before the permanent tariff measure is placed before Congress.

Mr. Bell says that the prices paid to the producer for his wheat and the price paid by the consumer for his flour will be determined to a large extent, by the treatment of Canadian wheat. The proposal is that American millers be permitted to import from Canada any amount of wheat for manufacture into flour, providing that for every 100 pounds so imported, they export 100 pounds of flour.

LOYALTY PLEDGED BY FOREIGN-BORN

Mutual Understanding with Other Citizens of America Sought in Visit to White House—Address Given President Harding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding received at the White House yesterday afternoon a delegation of prominent foreign-born citizens, who came to tender the Chief Executive an offer to cooperate fully and harmoniously in any program for better assimilation of the thousands of people from other countries who arrive yearly at the shores of the United States. The delegation was headed by Dr. Antonio Stella of New York City.

In an address delivered to President Harding, Dr. Stella emphasized the importance of fair treatment for the immigrant, of educational opportunity and of encouragement to make themselves articulate in American affairs, not as foreigners, but participants in all national affairs.

Summarizing the purpose of the visit to the White House, Dr. Stella said:

"We are American citizens of foreign birth or the children of those of foreign birth. Our object is to aid as far as possible in relieving any misunderstanding which the foreign-born may have with reference to our country, and to promote a deeper sympathy and a closer bond of loyalty among all the people. During the war it was our privilege to act in cooperation with our government, in the war work extension and Americanization division of the Department of the Interior, and as members of the foreign language division of the war loan organization in the Department of the Treasury. During those days of anxiety and stress the foreign-born residents in the United States gave abundant evidence of their loyalty and devotion in their nation-wide cooperation with those departments. It is vital to themselves that opportunities for reciprocal sympathy and understanding be multiplied. It is important for American interests that the immigrant learn, however slowly, that in helping himself, he must help the nation; and it is important, once the immigrant has been admitted, that he be welcomed by the people of the country as a real contributor—a man to be judged by the facts of his performance."

STRICT RULE ASKED ON WINE RABBIS BUY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—That the Internal Revenue Department provide that rabbis applying for wine for sacramental purposes indicate in their application whether or not they desire kosher or unfermented wine, is proposed by Samuel Wilson, assistant superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, in order to eliminate the possibility of intoxicating wines, manufactured and dealt in by Gentiles, being included improperly in permits for wine for Jewish sacramental purposes.

Mr. Wilson makes this recommendation because of the allegation that rabbis and presidents of New Jersey congregations, authorized to deal in wines for sacramental purposes have been caught bootlegging. He feels that the whole question of Jewish ritualistic requirements should be recassessed by the Internal Revenue Department.

A story which appeared recently in the New York City press to the effect that activities of the police in seizing liquor were likely to cause a scarcity of Passover wine for the Jews of the State, called attention to the fact that regulations of the prohibition department permitted every Jewish family to draw a supply of 10 gallons of alcohol wine for religious services. Such a requirement, Mr. Wilson believes, is not imperative, for while some rabbis permit the use of intoxicating wine, the prevailing practice among orthodox Jews is to use kosher, usually unfermented, wine made without fermentation of any Gentile hand.

OIL LANDS FOR BOY SCOUTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—By a decree in the Supreme Court of this State the title to Texas oil lands, which in two and a half years have increased in value from \$300,000 to \$750,000, is cleared and a perpetual trust for the Rhode Island Boy Scouts, residuary legatee under the will of George Bucklin of Providence, is created. Presiding Justice Tanner has signed the decree, confirming the provisions of the will, and ending litigation by compromise.

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PROTECTION ASKED FOR AERONAUTICS

Amendment Proposed to the Emergency Tariff Bill Which Would Prevent Dumping of Surplus Aircraft From Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An amendment to the emergency tariff bill, especially framed so as to afford protection to the American aircraft industry against unfair competition through the dumping in this country of thousands of surplus European airplanes and other war matériel was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Harry S. New (R.), Senator from Indiana.

"It virtually serves notice on foreign competitors," declared Senator New, "that it is the policy of this government to build up, foster and support the aeronautical industry in the United States, and not permit of interference by any unfair competition."

The proposed legislation is in harmony with the views of President Warren G. Harding as expressed in his message to Congress when he urged the encouragement of the civil development of aeronautics as especially desirable, as relieving the government largely of the expense of development and of maintaining an industry now almost entirely borne by the government through appropriations. We do not propose to permit the development of foreign aviation at our expense, through dumping; but we do propose, through this bill, to hasten the development of our own aeronautical establishment."

tion from private manufacturers so that an industry outside the government may be maintained for expansion in time of war.

"Finally, the policy above outlined is in harmony with the views of the President as expressed in his message to Congress, when he urged 'The encouragement of the civil development of aeronautics is especially desirable, as relieving the government largely of the expense of development and of maintaining an industry now almost entirely borne by the government through appropriations.' We do not propose to permit the development of foreign aviation at our expense, through dumping; but we do propose, through this bill, to hasten the development of our own aeronautical establishment."

NEED OF REFORM IN STEEL INDUSTRY

Spontaneous Strikes Likely to Break Out Without Unions, But Short Day and Week, It Is Said, Would Avert Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Conditions in the steel industry today are such that a spontaneous strike, unorganized and uncontrolled by the trade unions, is likely to break out at any time; a strike can be forestalled by the adoption of the eight-hour day and the six-day week; more than 75,000 unemployed workers could be given employment by such a move; a special federal commission to regulate the industry would not be welcome to Labor leaders.

Thus can be summarized the opinions expressed by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who was chairman of the American Federation of Labor committee that was organizing the industry in 1919 when the great steel strike was precipitated, and Jay G. Brown, secretary-treasurer of the Farmer-Labor Party, who succeeded William Z. Foster as secretary-treasurer of the steel organizing committee, in interviews here with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Weapon Against Unions

"Aside from considerations of justice and humanity," said Mr. Brown, "the United States Steel Corporation and others, if they were wise enough, could rob the union organizers of half their ammunition by granting at this time the eight-hour day and the six-day week.

"If the steel operators would do that, with the industry largely unorganized as at present, the unions could not claim the credit, and some of the very conditions that drive men into the unions would be eliminated.

"Unions cannot be formed in the Ford plants because the conditions are such that unions have no reason for existing there. Of course, it is a long step between United States Steel and Ford, but that just shows what the possibilities are.

"During the war the chief excuse of the steel barons for holding out against the eight-hour day was that there was a shortage of labor and there would not be enough men for three shifts. They were alone among the big industries in the United States in clinging to the 12-hour day, and the steel industries in England, France, Germany, Sweden, Italy, Belgium and Spain had given it up. Even that slender war-time excuse, unfounded as it was, is now invalid with 3,000,000 unemployed in this country today.

Short Day Called Feasible

"Of course the eight-hour day is feasible in the steel industry, the same as in every other industry. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in Pueblo, Colorado, has been operating on that basis for years. The industry is practically every other country in the world is working the short day and the short week."

"We admit of no other way for settling disputes between Capital and Labor than by trade unions dealing with their employers," said Mr. Fitzpatrick, when asked about the proposal of the Interchurch World Movement steel committee that a federal commission be established to regulate the iron and steel industry. "We would not be in favor of such a commission. Complete organization of the steel industry along trade union lines is the only solution possible. The steel leaders will never install the short day and the short week until forced to it by organized Labor."

"There always will be imminent danger of spontaneous strikes in the steel industry," said Mr. Brown, "as long as conditions remain as unbearable as at present, and as long as the industry remains largely unorganized.

"Take the railroads. Their workers are strongly organized, and the unions prevent strikes. They exhaust every means to better conditions before striking."

Protection Necessary

"We are just beginning to fully realize that there can be no aviation without a properly developed aeronautical industry. In his testimony last year on the aircraft anti-dumping bill, which was then before Congress, the chief of the army air service, reflecting the attitude of the War Department, declared, 'It is of vital importance to the national defense that there should be built up in this country an industry, an aeronautical manufacturing industry, so that in case of emergency we will have something to fall back upon.' More recently the Director of Naval Aviation, reflecting the constructive attitude of the Navy Department, in reversal of previous practice, testified before a House committee that it is the policy of the navy to order all of its airplane construc-

SUBSTITUTE TAX PLAN IS PROPOSED

Levy on Individual Wealth Is Sought in Preference to Sales Tax Urged by Secretary of the United States Treasury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Recommendations for revenue and tax revision recently submitted to Congress by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, are meeting with opposition from the members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Isaac Bacharach (R.), Representative from New Jersey, one of the leading members of that committee, yesterday took issue with Secretary Mellon on the question of customs revenues. As a substitute for the proposed sales tax, which is a bone of contention in Congress, he put forward a proposal of a tax of 1 per cent on the net worth of the individual. He estimated that the tax would yield more than \$1,000,000,000 in revenue.

In a statement issued yesterday, Mr. Bacharach declared:

"I thoroughly agree with all the Secretary has to say on the subject of economy, and I am in harmony with him in his advocacy of the repeal of the excess profits tax and the so-called 'nuisance' taxes; but I think we should go further in the elimination of a number of the other special taxes which are so obnoxious to all who are obliged to pay them, and which the Secretary recommends be retained. I am of the opinion that a decrease in the cost of living would immediately be reflected in the elimination or repeal of the freight and express transportation taxes.

Estimate Discussed

"According to the estimates contained in Secretary Mellon's letter, the customs receipts for the fiscal year 1922 will only amount to \$300,000,000. Either the Secretary's figures are in error, or he has lost confidence in our tariff as a means of producing revenue; for it is conservatively estimated that the receipts from customs under the new tariff law which this Congress will adopt will be \$600,000,000, or \$300,000,000 more than the Secretary estimates. Of course there is a possibility that the new law may not become effective for several months after the beginning of the fiscal year 1922, but if our estimates are at all correct we should at least receive \$250,000,000 in addition to what we are now receiving from customs, for that year.

Alternative Proposed

"However, as an alternative proposition, I am considering the presentation of a bill which will levy a tax of 1 per cent on the net worth of the individual, to take the place of those taxes which I feel very strongly should be eliminated. Under the most unfavorable conditions, such a tax would bring in more than \$1,000,000,000 in revenue. There would be an exemption of \$10,000 allowed for each person under the plan, so that persons of small means would not be affected by it and they would not be obliged to pay a tax on their small savings; it would encourage rather than discourage the people to own their own homes, and it would likewise be an encouragement of business thrift.

"The adoption of such a tax would permit of a substantial reduction in the sur-tax schedule, the elimination of the excess profits tax, and practically all of the special taxes, and in addition I believe it would permit of a substantial amount being set aside as a sinking fund for the redemption of outstanding indebtedness.

"As I view the situation at this time, there must be a very heavy increase in appropriations for taking care of our maimed and disabled soldiers. The indications are that a bonus bill of some kind—either a cash bonus or life insurance—will be

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After all is said and done at the shoe store, and your shoes have become a part of you and your every day, then you know what solid worth you there is in Walk-Overs. You get what we told you you would get, and you like it.

ALASKA'S BONE DRY LAW UPHELD

Measure Called More Stringent Than Volstead Act—Difficulties Encountered in Enforcing Prohibition in the Territory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

JUNEAU, Alaska—Under a recent decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, the "Alaska bone dry law," which is an act of Congress that went into effect on January 1, 1918, and prohibits the manufacture, sale or possession of intoxicating liquors within Alaska, has been declared valid and not repealed by the Volstead act, and it is still in effect.

Japanese merchants, he continued, were purchasing every ounce of narcotic drugs they could buy in America. A ton of these drugs was shipped from Seattle to Japan in a single month, he declared, adding that the Japanese ring knew American manufacturers were law-abiding, and that street vendors could get their supply of narcotics only from smugglers.

"On the other hand," he said, "we have in Germany the biggest manufacturers of drugs in the world. These men know that Japan is attempting to obtain control of the narcotic drug situation of the world. In consequence, there is a drug war at present between these two nations."

"There are neither laws prohibiting the export nor scruples preventing the taking of narcotics out of Germany. The drug ring in Germany sends its drugs by devious ways and tortuous routes. The agents of these drug rings are all over the world. They represent millions of capital, and through their agents and affiliations obtain half for those arrested. In many instances they send these drugs into the foreign countries on memo, so that in the event that the drugs are seized, the smaller agent does not lose his own money."

SCHOOL BOARD'S ORDER PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana—Protests have been filed

EINSTEIN THEORY IS ELUCIDATED

Relativity Means, Says Professor Eisenhart, That Size of Observed Space and Time Intervals Are Relative to Observer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Prof. L. P. Eisenhart, who is it reported, Dr. Einstein called one of the men who really understood the theory, yesterday gave a preliminary lecture on the theory of relativity.

"Mr. Einstein first gained prominence in the intellectual world," said Professor Eisenhart, "when his prediction that a ray of light passing near the sun would be bent was verified in fact by experiments during the sun's eclipse in 1919. This was a new idea, leading to fascinating speculations. The facts of astronomy always make a strong appeal to the layman, and so Mr. Einstein's fame became widespread."

"This prediction was a by-product of the theory of gravitation he had been developing. He had shown that this theory accounted for the discrepancy in the motion of the planet Mercury, which had been known but unexplained for 200 years.

"Recently we have been told that this phenomenon would be accounted for by a certain distribution of finely divided matter in space, but this also requires verification. Also, it is possible to make a change in Newton's law which would allow for this discrepancy. But a verified prediction gives to a theory a claim worth reckoning with."

Time and Space Defined

"The classical mechanics of Galileo and Newton rest upon the concepts of absolute space and time. By absolute time we mean time as we have been accustomed to consider it, a continuum running from eternity to eternity, forever the same everywhere. By absolute space we mean space whose properties are set forth in the plane and solid geometry of Euclid."

"Certain experiments, too complicated for the lay mind, have convinced the physicist that it was impossible by any experiment to determine uniform motion relative to the ether. Consequently, Mr. Einstein has been brought to the conclusion that the distance between points in space is not absolute, but depends upon the distance, motion and position of the observer; the same is true of the measure of time interval between events."

"In other words, the magnitude of observed space intervals and time intervals are relative to the observer. These conclusions are based upon the hypothesis that the velocity of light is dependent upon the velocity of the source of light. This assumption seems to agree in the main with the experiment. These ideas form the basis of the so-called restricted principles of relativity. The general relativity of Mr. Einstein represents an extension of these ideas so as to include curvilinear motion and gravitation."

Based on the Einstein Theory

"According to Newton's law of gravitation, two bodies attract one another with a force equal to the product of their masses and inversely as the square of the distance between the bodies; it is based upon the principles of absolute space and time, and deals with action at a distance. The Einstein law is based upon the principle that the character of physical space is determined by the presence and distribution of matter, that it is not Euclidean, and that action takes place in the neighborhood of a body, just as physicists from the time of Faraday have believed that electrical action occurs."

"By the consideration of certain mechanical problems, Mr. Einstein came to the conclusion that in general there is no particular system of time and space coordinated which is fundamental. Consequently he has formulated his theory in times of any system whatsoever. This necessarily makes the mathematical formulation quite involved. However, in the consideration of special problems, such as planetary motion, the equations are in the same order of difficulty as in the Newtonian mechanics. In fact, the equations of planetary motion in the two theories differ so little that only in the case of the motion of Mercury is the difference detectable by experimental methods now available. Likewise, in the treatment of the usual mechanical problems met with on earth, the Newtonian mechanics may be applied. For some time it has been recognized that this is not the case with electro-dynamics as formulated by Maxwell. However, this theory has been coordinated with the general theory of relativity."

Gravitation Experiments

"Recently Dr. Brush announced that he had shown by experiments that gravitation acts differently upon substances of different physical nature. Both the Newtonian and Einstein theories of gravitation are based on the conception that this is not the case. Dr. Brush made no reference to the experiments of Baron Eötvös of Hungary in 1890, by which he showed that the action of gravitation is independent of the physical nature of a body. These experiments purport to be much more accurate than those of Dr. Brush and have been accepted as conclusive by physicists, and certainly must be shown to be incorrect before Dr. Brush's results can be accepted."

"The question has been raised whether the Einstein theory is of any practical good, after all. The purpose of any physical theory is to give a mathematical formulation which agrees with experiment; and from which prediction can be made concerning phenomena which have not

been tested by experiment or which are at present beyond the range of experiment. The more comprehensive a theory the better, and the general theory of relativity reduces to a common basis the phenomena of optics, electricity and gravitation. As further experimental results are obtained, it may be necessary to change the physical interpretation which the genius of Einstein gave to a mathematical structure developed by a group of brilliant geometers from the time of Riemann. But his conception of the relation between geometry and physics is likely to exert a lasting effect upon theories concerning the physical world."

RATE CUTS FORCED BY SERVICE BOARD

New Hampshire Commission Takes Initiative in Promoting Downward Revisions in Keeping With Lowering Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CONCORD, N. H.—The New Hampshire Public Service Commission has taken the initiative in forcing a downward revision of rates in keeping with the downward tendency of costs of production.

The commission is looking into the rates and charges of other public utilities over which it has supervision,

with a view to securing reductions that are proportional to the reduced costs. Where possible, these reductions are suggested to the companies, to be voluntary on their part, but the movement is being undertaken without protest or petitions on the part of the consumers.

Ordered Further Reduction

In the case of the Plymouth company, the commission had granted permission in 1919 to increase their rates from 48 to 55 cents. It was found that the cost of coal to the company was so high that this large rate was necessary. When the price of fuel fell this spring, the company voluntarily reduced its rates from 55 to 50 cents.

But the commission, after looking into the matter, decided that the reduction was not enough, and ordered a further cut to 48 cents.

The minimum charge for illuminating service, which had been fixed by the company at \$2 a month, was reduced by the commission to \$1.50, all reductions to date from May 1.

The commission now has under consideration the rates of the largest gas company in New Hampshire, which was allowed to increase its charges because of the increased cost of oil during the war. It was estimated that the company's supply of oil, purchased at high prices, was about sufficient to last until May 1, and upon buying additional oil supplies at reduced prices, it is understood that the commission will order a corresponding reduction in rates.

Employed Its Own Experts

The New Hampshire commission employs its own experts and assistants, and is allowed to charge the cost of such expert investigation to the utilities involved whenever the matter which is under investigation does not relate to rates, or, if it does relate to rates, is based on the request of the company for higher rates. When an investigation is made looking to a reduction in rates, the expense for expert assistance is borne by the State.

The commission acts not only in a judicial capacity but also in many cases on its own initiative in protecting the interests of the consumers.

In the case of street railway companies, most of which have been passing through a period of marked depression, the commission has authority to grant exemptions from taxation in order to relieve the railroads from part of the fixed charges. This exemption, being granted in place of an increase in rates and fares, is a measure of relief that is borne by the entire community rather than by the patrons of the railroad.

A large proportion of street railroads in New Hampshire are now tax exempt, but such exemption is granted for one year at a time by the commission, and only after proof is shown of the inability of the road to pay its expenses and earn a fair return on investment.

ANTI-VIVISECTION LECTURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Dr. Walter R. Hadwen, a leading anti-vivisectionist of England, arrives here today and on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock will give a lecture on the subject at Hotel Plaza, under the auspices of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society. Largely to his efforts was due the abolition of compulsory vaccination in the British Army. He will also lecture in Philadelphia, probably Boston and in California.

APATHETIC CITIZENSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Apathy on the part of citizens toward informing themselves of the real significance of issues involved in election contests was defined as the reason for mistakes both in administration and personnel, by Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, in an address to the committee in charge of the Boston "clean-up" campaign.

MAINE STATE PIER PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BIDDEFORD, Maine—That the first pile would be driven in beginning construction of the new state pier in July was the statement made in an address here by Henry F. Merrill, chairman of the commission in charge of the project.

MASONRY SHOWS GAIN IN NUMBERS

New York Grand Lodge Meeting—Officers Report a Reconciliation of the Craft to Its Work and a Wider Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Masonry, a militant and stern factor in the stabilization of the country and in the wider work of serving one another so necessary to the world today, was the general theme of the annual convocation of the Grand Lodge in the State of New York here this week.

Speeches and resolutions were imbued with reconstitution of the craft to the application of Masonic principles to civic and national welfare, making the fraternity a more potent force than ever for righteousness in public affairs.

"An applied Masonic service to God, to country and to humanity," is the watchword of the fraternity in this jurisdiction, and, in demonstration of this service, lodges generally are reporting renewed activity.

"In the midst of all world changes," said M. W. Robert H. Robinson, grand master, "the unrest, the violent adjustment and readjustment of the level of values and all the other apparently uncontrollable changes that have taken place, in face of the threatened invasion of the peaceable, regular and sane order of things by forces that make for disorder, degradation and destruction, Freemasonry, imbued with and holding for the invincible spirit of Americanism, inculcating lofty citizenship and the principles of righteous and honorable living, looks forth more popular than ever before in its history, in its appeal to thousands of young men as a desirable and enviable haven of membership."

Greatly Increasing Interest

"No institution, built on the sure foundation of fraternal right and sending forth the unmistakable light of truth and rectitude, is more approved and accepted today in the minds of just and honest thinking men than is this institution. It is evidenced in the veritable clamor of the many thousands of men who are earnestly seeking admission; it is manifest in the attention attracted to it on the part of some of the leading men of the nation; it is visible in the greatly increasing interest displayed on the part of its votaries and in the improved attendance at our lodge meetings; and it is demonstrated in the general acceptance of its unequivocal loyalty to our country, our flag and all the high and exalted principles upon which American citizenship is founded. This is the era of Masonry's popularity; this is the day of Masonry's responsibility. Shall it be the time of our reconstitution and rededication?"

Social and Educational Service

This reconstitution is illustrated by the social and educational service of the craft in this jurisdiction, a service which brings to the lodges prominent speakers on subjects vital to current affairs; mass meetings to hear such speakers are also held. This plan has revivified lodge membership, increasing its numbers, widening and intensifying their interest in the lodge. As the grand secretary expressed it to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, this service is modernizing the craft, by aligning its interest with modern problems upon which the ancient principles learned in the degree work may be applied with good effect, not only for the members and the craft, but for the whole community.

This service is calling back into the lodges the 70 or 80 per cent proportion of absentee membership, and is making it possible for the Grand Lodge to hear that during the last year the total membership in this jurisdiction has increased from about

235,000 to 261,500. There are 280 lodges in the State now, an increase of 14 during the year.

Unemployment Inquiry

A plan to investigate unemployment conditions and organize a service to cover this situation is also a part of the craft's rededication to present needs of its members. Such a service is needed, for general reasons, and because sometimes there are cases where it is difficult for a Mason to obtain a position. Wider service, too, is expressed in the decision that hereafter former army and navy men whose wounds might deter them from the craft may be admitted upon dispensation from the grand master.

The grand master urged that Masonic work today be invigorated with a newer and livelier patriotism, "akin to the service rendered by our forefathers of the craft," who wrote the Declaration of Independence and proclaimed the Constitution of the United States.

"This is no time for pessimism, timidity or hesitation," he said. "The world is under a strain, it has gone through an ordeal the greatest in history. The need today is for men and more men, imbued with the true spirit of Masonry, inspired by its precepts and ennobled by the principles it inculcates to step forward and visualize by their acts and words the infallible truth of God's Fatherhood and Man's Brotherhood."

SPOKANE MOVE ON OSTEOPATHS

They Are Forbidden Use of Hospitals, It Is Charged, at the Instance of Medical Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPokane, Washington—Dr. H. E. Caster, chairman of the local osteopathic press committee, has issued a statement to the effect that the osteopathic practitioners have been forbidden to use the hospitals for the care of their patients, at the instance of the Spokane County Medical Society. Dr. Caster further states that members of the Spokane County Medical Society have been forbidden to associate with the osteopaths. X-ray specialists and laboratory physicians have been forbidden to do work for osteopaths, it is alleged, nor will any consultations be allowed or referred cases accepted.

"The much-talked-of 'campaign of education' by the organized medical profession seems to have degenerated into a war of extermination," says Dr. Caster. "The edict has gone forth that no one is to be admitted to our hospitals unless they will submit themselves to the dictation of a regular M. D., one who is in good standing and more or less willingly subscribes to the domination of the American Medical Association. Recently members of the osteopathic profession, who for years have had the same rights and privileges in the hospitals as the medical men, found themselves excluded and their patients refused admission unless they would place themselves under the charge of a medical man. When pressed for an explanation those in charge of the hospitals admitted that the action was taken at the direction of the medical staff."

CARS STORED-FOR KANSAS WHEAT CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The Kansas railroads have begun storing box cars for the wheat rush which will begin in July. It is expected that the roads will have more than 20,000 cars standing on the sidings within the state by July 15. This is thought to be a sufficient number of cars to handle the early rush, and by the time these are filled, the early-loaded cars will begin to return. The Kansas wheat crop at this time is unusually good. The government report shows a condition better than the 10-year average.

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CENSORSHIP BILL NEAR ENACTMENT

Massachusetts House Votes for Measure by Large Majority—Provides for Reviewing by State Welfare Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Regulation of motion picture films shown in Massachusetts, through previewing by the State Department of Public Welfare, has been advanced one step nearer realization with a three-to-one majority in its favor in the House of Representatives. Reported without a dissenting vote by two committees of the General Court with a total membership of 31 legislators, the measure has been finally passed to be en-acted and is expected to come up for action in the Senate next week. The large majority in the House and the weight of public sentiment behind the bill is expected to bring its passage by the upper branch.

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PORTUGAL HAS ONE MORE 'REVOLUTION.'

Monarchs Attempted a Rising, but Being Badly Organized, It Failed; Affair, However, May Be "Merely Postponed."

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—Monarchist revolutionaries have made an attempt at a rising, but it was badly organized. The most important movements were conducted prematurely and failed accordingly. Or perhaps it would be better to use the terms that the conspirators themselves employ and say the affair is merely postponed, which, indeed, is probably a fair statement of the situation.

This news of an attempted monarchial revolution in one of the most distractred and not least important countries of Europe will not be in general circulation in the world newspapers, for, with the new spirit of hope and determination that the Premier, Mr. Machado, is trying to infuse among the people, it happens at a very convenient time for the government, and obvious attempts have been made to hush up the story of the affair, but it is beyond all doubt that it has happened, and some curious and interesting details are known to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who recently reported that the movement had been fixed for a certain date.

Revolutionaries Undisturbed

As a matter of fact the government, as it made little attempt to disguise, knew all about it, and the plotters have blundered very stupidly in making so free as they did with the talk of their intentions and in conducting some of their acts of conspiracy so boldly, while on the other hand the government was also very lax. A number of the revolutionaries actually came up to Lisbon and quartered themselves in the main thoroughfares of the city, the majestic Avenida da Liberdad, without being subjected to any interference. The government was, perhaps, waiting for a big coup on the further development of the affair. As it had to be "postponed," though the chosen date was adhered to almost to the last moment, casual, but not unimportant arrests are now being made.

The movement was Integralist, and it becomes apparent that in monarchist prestige and activity this department of crown conspiracy begins to take lead of the other. The fact that it was so Integralist may explain, if any explanation is thought necessary, why nothing is heard at such a time of the friends of Dom Manoel, and why again one hears that the former Queen Amelia has just bought for herself a grand house and estate near Paris, lavishing much of her available capital upon it and causing it to be announced that this was to be her home for the future. It is true that even in the best of circumstances, and with a Braganza king upon the throne, Portugal would be no very pleasant or comfortable place for a queen of the past to reside in, but to some it might appear more encouraging to the cause if she did not finally and solidly settle herself elsewhere.

A Desperate Adventure

Again the fact that the movement was Integralist may be held to account for the absence of Paiva Couceiro, that ardent, sincere and fearless Monarchist and intrepid leader of an army engaged in a desperate adventure, as witness the rising of 1919, the conquest then of the northern parts of Portugal, and the proclamation of the monarchy at Oporto, and the lightning establishment and display of all the appurtenances of a new constitution from a gorgous red and blue silken flag, finely worked by royalist fingers, to new money, stamps, national anthem and all the rest.

Now it was reported in connection with this recent revolutionary attempt that Paiva Couceiro was positively engaged in it, and that he had actually crossed the northern frontier and was in Portugal. This was not the case, and the fact that Couceiro was unconnected with the proceedings has been explained by their Integralist character; but in this connection it must be remembered that he did not conceal his disappointment to the mildest term—at the non-appearance of Manoel on the occasion of the attempt of two years ago, and let it be known that he did not see how any further good business was to be done in this direction if there were to be no king at hand.

A Remarkable Circumstance

But now a very interesting and remarkable circumstance is within the knowledge of the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, and it has nowhere been reported in Portugal or its apparent significance even been mentioned anywhere. Paiva Couceiro in these days makes his general and permanent headquarters at Madrid, where he has a flat. At the time of these recent revolutionary proceedings he was not in Madrid. He was also not beyond the northern frontier of Portugal where the mass of the intending revolutionaries were gathered, and he did not cross the northern frontier from Spain into Portugal as the important Lisbon newspaper, the "Seculo," says that there were suspicions that he did. But he was certainly very near to Portugal some days later and his nearness has been such as to make it peculiarly interesting to students of the situation.

It would probably never have been heard of but for a curious blunder on the part of the Spanish police. These latter are at the present time most anxiously engaged in the search for two more of the perpetrators of the outrage that has deprived Spain of its former Premier, Mr. Dato, and it is

BRITAIN'S DUTY IN REFORM OF INDIA

It Must Protect the Illiterate Majority, the Hindus Not Recognizing Equal Rights of Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India.—The form of government which has this year been inaugurated in British India by the Government of India Act of 1919 is a constitutional experiment of a particularly interesting nature. Prior to the Indian Council's Act of 1909 Indians had very little concern in the legislative business of the country and no control over the executive. The executive councils of the Governor-General and of the provincial governors consisted entirely of Europeans, while the legislative councils were composed mainly of officials and of members nominated by the government and of a very few members elected to represent particular interests.

The object of the Indian Council's Act of 1909 was to increase the part to which natives of India might participate in the government of the country, and this was achieved by the appointment of one Indian member to each of the executive councils, by the increase of the number of members elected to the legislative councils, and by the formation of definite electorates. At the same time fuller opportunities for the discussion of public policy were given to the legislative councils.

No Controlling Voice

There remained, however, in each council a majority of official and nominated members over elected members, and the executive continued to be responsible only to His Majesty's Government and the Imperial Parliament. Thus the reforms gave the popular representatives a voice in the administration, but denied them a controlling voice. They were, in fact, mainly educative, and were designed as a transition stage from which to pass in the light of experience to a further advance in representative government. The Constitution now framed in the Government of India Act of 1919 is the next stage in the process.

The problem to be met was one of the greatest difficulty. "We have before us," to quote a former Secretary of State for India, Lord Morley, "in that vast congeries of people we call India, a long slow march in uneven stages through all the centuries from the fifth to the twentieth." The twentieth century—an infinitesimal minority—claims for self-government. The fifth and intervening centuries, which comprise the great majority, are incapable of self-government, and have no wish for it—probably even scarcely know it. The twentieth century, though small in numbers, is loud in voice, has imbued India with western political ideas, and has, therefore, natural aspirations toward self-government. Conceding that the aspirations of the advanced minority are natural and legitimate, there yet remains to Great Britain a paramount duty to protect the illiterate majority; and it is an unfortunate fact that they are in need of protection from (among others) the literate minority. For it has to be remembered in the first place that India is not a nation, but a conglomeration of different peoples varying widely in religion, language, and habits; and in the second place that the Hindus, who comprise the great majority of the population, do not recognize the equal rights of all men.

Brahmin Superiority
The Brahmin considers himself the superior of all; he will take a wife only from his own people, and will eat only with his own people. The other three main castes are similarly exclusive; and below them comes a mass of men—some fifty millions—by their station at birth are condemned to a life of degradation. The humiliation of these "untouchables" differs in degree in different parts of India.

Even today there are parts of the country where the "untouchable" may not approach the village temple, may not draw water at the village well, may not pass through certain streets, may not attend the village school, and may not stand within a prescribed range of a Brahmin. That he is poor and ignorant goes without saying. Consequently he can play no part in a system of representative government. Nor is it likely that his interests will be protected by the very classes which sanction the system that condemns him to a degraded existence.

Hindu and Muhammadan

There are, moreover, other minorities to be considered. The Muhammadan, for instance, is in great numerical inferiority to the Hindu, and is in still greater educational inferiority. It is not safe to assume that the Hindu will give impartial attention to the interests of the Muhammadan.

For these reasons especially, it was considered essential by the framers of the new Constitution to retain the ultimate power in an executive appointed by His Majesty's Government, while at the same time increasing the share of the popular representatives in the work of government.

firmly fixed in their idea that these persons are going about the country somewhere in an automobile. Consequently the Spanish police, who after a good beginning in the matter of arrests in connection with the Dato incident, appear to be failing rather badly, have suspicious eyes for every automobile, with whose ownership they are not familiar and at the slightest accusation of their normal practice proceed to an arrest.

A Strange Automobile

So it happened that when the other day, nine days after the date that had been selected for the proposed royalist rising, a strange automobile containing two nicely dressed men rolled into the town of Ciudad Rodrigo, the said automobile was promptly stopped by the police and its occupants arrested on the suspicion that they were the two who were wanted in connection with the assassination of Mr. Dato. Now Ciudad Rodrigo is only a very few kilometers from the Portuguese frontier, though some way south from the northern parts where the royalists must assemble, and it is in fact the nearest Spanish town to this part of the frontier. It is, however, not a place that has hitherto been mentioned in connection with royalist enterprises.

The occupants of the automobile were no other than Paiva Couceiro and his private secretary, Mr. Acevedo, and it was obviously most highly inconvenient for them to be detained by the police, questioned and publicly given to them in this manner. When the police of Ciudad Rodrigo asked them to give an account of themselves, their identity, their movements and their business, Paiva Couceiro and Mr. Acevedo not unnaturally hesitated and demurred, and this attitude of theirs at once raised the Ciudad Rodrigo police, feeling that they had accomplished a coup beyond all the capacity of Madrid, to great heights of enthusiasm.

His Story Ridiculous

When, therefore, Paiva Couceiro at last told them something of the truth they smiled and felt his story was ridiculous, having heard that kind of thing before. They were marched off to the police headquarters, held under arrest, and the police officials then communicated with their district headquarters at Salamanca, informing them of their capture and asking for instructions. Salamanca ordered Ciudad Rodrigo to bring their prisoners along at once, and this was done. The statement of the said prisoners, however, made a much greater impression upon Salamanca than it had done upon Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca being wiser and better informed and not suffering from the enthusiasm of its dependency. After a careful examination of statements and circumstances the Salamanca chief of police apologized profusely to the two Portuguese and set them free.

As to the revolution the news that has come down from Oporto, where much of it was permitted to be printed in the newspaper, the "Primeiro de Janeiro," is very precise, and there is no doubt about it. Some very well-known people of the monarchist set were concerned in it, some of them being among those who found it most convenient to live outside Portugal in these times, while others are still resident in the country or were until recently. Their names are well known to the government, and they may find it to their advantage to spend very little time here in the future.

Noble Plotters

Among the plotters were various persons with noble titles. The conspirators collected in great form on the frontiers, a revolutionary committee was organized and all plans carefully prepared, and when the time came the whole lot of them had no difficulty, owing to the lack of vigilance on the frontier, in walking across.

A number of them as already stated went along to Lisbon and assembled in a home in the Avenida da Liberdad, where they were joined by others, and their plans were finally prepared. Old officers of the army—their names also being known to the government—were responsible for the military schemes that were presented and adopted. The first and chief rising was to take place in Lisbon and not in the north, as in the case of the abortive yet still nearly successful attempt of Paiva Couceiro two years ago. It is realized that no revolutionary movement can be successful unless Lisbon comes in early, and the only thing to do is to stagger the government with a big preliminary blow.

It was believed that the soldiers and the people would come in fast enough. Such force as could be gathered together at the outset was to proceed at the appointed time and at a given signal to the bombardment of St. George's Castle and of the Carmen, Gracia and Belen barracks. The munition works at Beira were to be isolated so that the government supplies in that matter should be cut off. Also the place where the political prisoners in large numbers have been confined was to be attacked and the said prisoners set at liberty and instructed to proceed to the headquarters of the revolutionary forces in the Rotunda da Avenida. All this seemed very clear and up to a point feasible.

But the scheme failed for the time being because on the day appointed for the delivery to their hands by their assistants of large quantities of war material it did not come at all, and postpone the attempt had to be postponed.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TOBACCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

STRATFORD, Ontario.—At the Conference of the Evangelical Association held here, resolutions were passed condemning the use of tobacco. The resolution on tobacco included the following recommendation:

"We urge the importance of an educational campaign based on scientific facts regarding tobacco, together with a pledge sighing against its use."

COOPERATION IN IRELAND A SUCCESS

Although the Work of Movement Is Colossal, It Means Reconstruction of a Rural Community, to the Benefit of All

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Sir Horace Plunkett, presiding at the annual meeting of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society held recently in Dublin, said that notwithstanding the present condition of the country the society was flourishing. Although the work was colossal and stands for no less than the building up of a new rural civilization, the cooperative movement meant the reconstruction of a rural community in which every member, more particularly the agricultural laborer, would fully benefit. It meant the end of the war between the country trader and the tiller of the soil, and better farming, better business, and better living.

In 1919, he said, the total turnover was £11,000,000. The dairy societies had progressed most in the matter of technical efficiency and increased output. He referred to the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society and said that as an investment it offered the double advantage of being reasonably remunerative and patriotic in the highest sense. The "Irish Meat Limited," he said, was the most ambitious of all the cooperative enterprises in Ireland.

Who Destroyed Creameries?
Sir Horace referred in strong terms to the burning of the creameries by crown forces. The first attack began on April 9, last year, and since then more than 50 creameries had been wholly or partially destroyed. The government promised to afford protection to the creameries, but although they had been repeatedly approached, so far nothing had been done. The government, he said, had been implored to make compensation from the British Treasury in cases where it could be clearly proved that the destruction was the work of the crown forces, but they had not been fairly met by the authorities, who suggested that "the destruction might have been done by Irish Republican Army soldiers dressed in British military or police uniform, traveling in stolen British lorries, filled with stolen incendiary material from the arsenals of the preservers of Irish peace."

It was also asserted, said the president, that the buildings were occupied by the Irish Republican Army, who fired on the crown forces, and that traders from country towns, with whom the cooperative movement was unpopular, had taken the time of general unrest to wreak vengeance on the societies' buildings. These explanations, he said, were so untenable that they had to be abandoned. The military authorities were asked to produce their evidence and cross-examine the civilian witnesses, but they refused to do so. The judge, appointed by the crown and not supported by a local jury, in one case awarded £12,000 damages to the society upon evidence which was conclusive that the incendiary was the work of soldiers, and that not one shot was fired by any but the military.

At Ballymacelligott, the creamery was wantonly destroyed and the society was in the possession of affidavits in direct opposition to Sir Hamar Greenwood's statement in Parliament. The government refused to take the statements of chairmen, committee men, managers and other employees of the societies of whose credibility the society had or was in a position to obtain accurate knowledge.

Trying for Justice

"Now," continued Sir Horace, "your committee is trying to get justice by approaching the British people through a non-political organization which can influence some four million votes. The parliamentary committee of the cooperative congress, representing the Cooperative Union and the two great British cooperative wholesale societies, have been in negotiation with the government and have endorsed our demand for an inquiry." Facts had been supplied to them but their parliamentary committee had as yet obtained no satisfaction from the government. The matter would, however, be brought before the cooperative congress. In conclusion, he urged the delegates to adhere to the aims of the movement.

The Rev. T. A. Finlay, vice-president, said that if the country were to be divided into two areas, which, in his opinion, was a matter of supreme misfortune, he hoped it would have no ill effect on the cooperative movement. He, therefore, pleaded for unity and friendly cooperation for the common welfare of the country, and the maintenance of the feeling of common interests and purposes which would ultimately secure the foundation and reunion that would make Irish agriculture prosperous as a whole for the benefit of the nation.

According to the latest trade re-

ports issued by the Department of Agriculture, conditions in Ireland are rapidly getting worse, especially in the milling industry, which was at its lowest in February, when 700 tons of wheat were imported as against 19,000 tons in February, 1920. The pre-war average was 29,000 tons per month.

For the past month the wheat was only half the weight of the flour imported, while in England for the past three months the wheat was five-and-a-half times that of the flour imported. In Great Britain, 95 per cent of the flour used is milled at home, but in Ireland, where 45,000 people are emigrating every year, 75 per cent of the flour used is from foreign countries. If the imported flour were milled in Ireland work could be supplied to many of those who have now to emigrate because of unemployment.

Irish Products League

In two months the fat cattle trade has diminished by 35,000 head and the restrictions have resulted in the loss of 90,000 hundredweight of beef weekly to England. The bacon trade still holds its own. Although the February export returns show a decrease of 80 tons less than the average of February in pre-war days.

With a view to giving an impetus to the internal trade of the country, a body of the leading men of Cork have formed an Irish Products League. Each member of the league is pledged to purchase goods of Irish manufacture as far as possible, and all housekeepers are urged to join it. It is hoped if sufficient support is given to this scheme that imports will grow less, while exports will increase. How that result is going to be achieved has yet to be demonstrated.

METHODISTS SEEK FILM IMPROVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—A curious position has arisen as between the standards of a church and those of film exhibitors. The Lyceum Hall, which was erected at great expense as the headquarters of the Methodists of the State, has been sublet in part for four years, to a firm of picture show proprietors for night exhibitions. Difficulties have arisen as to the character of some of the pictures displayed.

A clause in the agreement gives a certain power of supervision to the trustees of the hall, and they attend in rotation to view the pictures. It often happens, however, that their judgment is not accepted by the showmen, and stricter members of the denomination strongly disapprove some of the films. In order to remove grievances, a committee was appointed to inquire and report to the general conference. The substance of their report was that they were convinced that the trustees had made an honest and earnest attempt to preserve the pictures from objectionable features, but the dividing line was so confused as to make the connection between the picture shows and the Methodist Church impossible. A resolution was therefore proposed that the report be adopted, which would have involved the exclusion of the pictures. An amendment that the report be referred to the Lyceum trustees was, however, carried, partly on the ground of expediency, and partly because the committee had omitted to take into account those pictures which had an elevating tendency.

TEACHERS' DISPUTE ENDED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta—Calgary school teachers will not go on strike this year, but will accept the increases amounting to \$50,000 offered by the school board. The irreducible minimum at first fixed by the teachers was \$33,070 but after a lengthy deliberation they decided to accept the offer of the school board. The vote which brought the matter to a climax was not unanimous; but those who voted against the settlement expressed their willingness to abide by the decision of the majority, although, when specially appealed to, they refused to make the vote unanimous. This closes for a time an educational conflict without precedent in the history of the province, and one which has occasioned considerable anxiety.

There was nothing sensational about the news. It was plain, accurate, straightforward.

Our friends are entitled to know the conditions that exist in this business, because this business is essentially one of service.

The one fact that was clearly outlined was this: Prices as a whole are considerably lower than a year ago.

That will be good news to all who have waited and wondered.

APPEAL TO GRADUATES OF SCOTS UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—At the March graduation ceremony at Edinburgh University, Sir Alfred Ewing, the principal, said that wherever the graduates might go, whatever influence they exerted, whatever they did, they were a part of the University of Edinburgh; they remained members, in St. Paul's sense, of a great academic body. One of the privileges which it carried was a Parliamentary vote for a man immediately and for a woman when she reached the age of 30. The university, he stated amid laughter, was not responsible for that limitation.

The university, he passed on to say, was the corporate aggregate of all those persons whose intelligence it had quickened, whose thoughts it had formed and filled and matured, and whose characters it had shaped. From time to time in the life of a university, a crisis came when it had to look to its friends for material help without which it could not retain its efficiency and discharge its great duty to the community.

The Edinburgh University's

TOWN PLANNING IS IN GENERAL VOGUE

Developed Practically Through-out World, on Extensive Scale, Subject Is Being Tackled With Gratifying Results

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Incredible as it may well seem, it is yet a fact that a subject of such transcendent importance to the well-being of the people as is town planning is yet in its infancy. Untold sums of money would have been saved and many other advantages gained, if the question had received adequate attention, say 50 years ago. Italy leads the list of honor in this respect: for it was in 1855 that she first practiced town planning. Two years later Sweden gave the matter attention and Germany came into the field in 1876. From that year various other European countries have recognized the importance of the subject.

It was not until 1909, however, that Great Britain passed the Housing and Town Planning Act. Before that act came into force, the town planning movement had considerably developed along the lines of private garden city companies. The most important result of the activities of these companies was the garden city of Letchworth, which was established in 1902. The growth of the movement in England served as a spur to America where town planning was soon treated in a practical manner. Then Canada has passed extensive acts starting from 1912 and ending up in 1918. These acts were modeled to a large extent upon the British practice.

An Australian Exception

In a new country like Australia, where the opportunities for scientific town planning were almost limitless, it would be inferred that foresight in constructing the towns and cities would have been used; but in many cases, this has not been so. Adelaide, the capital of South Australia, is a notable exception, however, and the citizens of that beautifully laid out metropolis are under a great obligation to the genius of Colonel Light for the delectable condition of their city. In regard to Sydney another tale has to be told, and Earl Grey said that though he was enchanted with the harbor, Sydney, as a city, must be accepted with reservations.

He added, "Sydney has been allowed to grow up without any plan or system, just as it suited individual interests. No place I have ever visited has had more done for it by nature. I am enthusiastic about your harbor. I cannot, however, pretend to be equally enthusiastic about your city. I admire the energy which has been put into its development, but much of it has been misdirected. If the people of Sydney had secured, as they might have secured, an ideal city, my impression is, nothing could have prevented you from being the capital city of the Commonwealth. There are great advantages in a city of politics being a city of trade, commerce and industry."

Well Founded Criticism

This criticism is well founded and just, and the people of Sydney are now suffering for the lack of foresight and coordinated effort on the part of those who allowed the city to grow up without any definite plan. Some interesting views were also given by Dr. Werner Hegemann, a notable German authority on the subject, when discussing the question, generally, during a visit to the same city just before the war. Dr. Hegemann had been invited by the People's Institute of New York to investigate and report on the work in the largest cities in the United States. He had conducted town planning operations in several cities in America, notably Boston, whence the movement started, Chicago, Washington, Cleveland, San Francisco and others.

In view of this expert's extensive experience of the subject his opinions are valuable. He said, "There are two lessons to be learned from the history of city building and city planning. Firstly, the lack of planning ahead has nearly always proved to be very detrimental to the growth of cities, and to the well-being and especially to the pocketbooks of a city's inhabitants. Secondly, since the needs and ideals of modern city building differ fundamentally from the ideals of past centuries, even the best plans made for modern cities in the past can be adapted to the growth of modern cities only after very material changes. Concerning the first of these facts, little needs to be said. One has only to remember the enormous sum spent in the old cities for the clearing up of congested areas, or for the opening up of streets in built-up sections, or for the belated creation of small playgrounds in our crowded neighborhoods."

The Necessary Foundation

He further stated that rapid transit connections between economically and hygienically developed factories, business districts and pleasant enjoyable homes, plenty of playgrounds, open-air and indoor schools, and public parks, were the logical objects of modern city planning—the necessary foundation on which civic life and civic beauty must rest before anything worthy to find expression in art radiating toward a beautiful, civic center could be developed. He concluded by saying:

These somewhat utilitarian objects of the new civic art are susceptible of a high grade of development unheard in the plans for the cities of former times. City planning is the science of investigating and achieving these results, and extraordinary efforts and quite a new departure must be

made in order to develop a new type of city, free from the old abuses."

These views show a keen appreciation of the practical and ideal aspects of what Dr. Hegemann so aptly terms the "new civic art."

To Beautify Sydney

In connection with the improvement of Sydney the Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald, member of the legislative council of New South Wales, vice-president of the executive council and Minister of Industry, also president of the Australian Town Planning Association, made an interesting statement. He said that when he visited Europe he was so impressed with the schemes to reconstruct portions of the old cities of Rome, Paris and London, that he became forthwith an ardent town planner. He added, "When I returned to Sydney I was elected to the Legislature and the City Council, and in the latter I was associated with a small group of men whose aim was to beautify Sydney. The result was that whil slum areas have been torn down, and magnificent streets, such as Commonwealth Street, Wentworth Avenue, and the widened Oxford Street have been laid out, and the commercial convenience as well as the social amenities of the city of Sydney have been greatly improved.

"When the Labor government of New South Wales decided to enter upon a policy of garden planning and housing I was appointed chairman of the board created, and was one of the planners of Daceyville, which has now been in existence for five years. It has nearly 300 houses and constitutes the first attempt to form, on the lines of the best English examples, a properly planned workingmen's suburb."

Scientific town planning on an extensive scale is now being developed practically throughout the world, and as social betterment and this subject are so closely interwoven, the fact that the question is being faced with such earnestness by experts is most gratifying.

GOVERNMENT TO AID WESTERN UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Official confirmation of the Ontario government's announcement that \$800,000 would be granted to Western University in this city for new buildings has reached the board of governors in a letter from the Hon. R. H. Grant, Minister of Education. This bears out the recommendation of the royal commission appointed to investigate university finances in the Province, and means that in addition to receiving an annual increased grant from the Province for maintenance, the university here will be able to spend the above-mentioned sum on much needed arts buildings.

The report of the commission called for increased government aid to all the universities of the Province, but when it was presented to the Cabinet for ratification, it was decided that nothing could be done this year on account of the strain upon the provincial exchequer from so many other quarters. The provincial budget called for the usual university grants and a small increase for Western University. Representations were immediately made to the government from this city and the whole western Ontario district, pointing out that Mr. Grant had practically promised that the report of the royal commission allotting \$1,000,000 to London would be carried out and that work had been proceeded with on this understanding. It was shown that without greatly increased aid the university must close, since it would be absolutely bankrupt as a result of the program of extension that had been undertaken.

When these facts were presented to a conference of Cabinet ministers, including the Premier, E. C. Drury, assurance was given that the university could not be allowed to close under any circumstances, and it was decided that the original provisions of the commission's report as they affected London, should be applied, and that the grant of \$800,000 for building should be spread over three years, the first payment to be made next year.

The supplementary estimates for Ontario have also just been passed, and these include an item of \$200,000 for maintenance of Western University, a sum far in advance of the usual allotment from the Province.

RESEARCH FARM PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CHATHAM, Ontario—The proposal to establish a provincial experimental farm in the County of Kent, of which Chatham is the county seat, has met with the approval of Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, and steps to carry the plan to fruition are now being taken. The institution would be for the use of the entire southwestern Ontario peninsula. The establishment of the farm, which will be for experiment and research, will mark a departure in agricultural policy in Ontario. Hitherto experimental work has been centralized, and the result is that specialists in certain sections have not had the advantage of the attention their particular branch of agriculture might require.

Walter Savage Landor published a letter in the *Examiner* not four months after the event:

"A grand discovery has been made at Florence of some frescoes by Giotto. They exist in a lumber room, formerly the chapel of the Palazzo del Podesta, which became the residence of the Duke of Athens when he took possession of the republic. It was afterward converted into a prison and called the Bargello. In the years preceding the exile of Dante the portrait of that poet was painted on the walls of the chapel, together with Brunetto,

GIOTTO'S FRESCO OF DANTE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

On the twenty-eighth of September, 1841, Edward Fitzgerald wrote to Samuel Laurence, the painter:

"I wish you would ask at Molteno's or Colnaghi's for a new lithographic print of a head of Dante after a fresco by Giotto, lately discovered in some chapel at Florence. It is the most wonderful head that ever was seen...

The Edgeworths had a print in Ireland, got by great interest in Florence

Latini, Corso Donati, and other illustrious citizens of the Commonwealth. Several coats of whitewash had covered them over so that not a vestige was perceptible."

When the palace was converted into a prison, and took the name of the Bargello, the head of the police, the building was maltreated, the arcades and joggia were walled up and turned into cells. The chapel became a "dispensary" or larder and the frescoes hidden under many coats of whitewash, and at one time it was a lumber room for all kinds of rags and rubbish.

It was in 1839 that the three friends, Henry Richard Wilde, the American Seymour Stocker Kirkup, the English

and a half, Marini said it was a nail. "It did precisely seem the damage of a nail drawn out," writes Mr. Kirkup. "This hole remained for a year, notwithstanding I prayed that it might be filled up because all who mounted upon the scaffold put their fingers into it, and I feared it would crumble more."

How Kirkup Made His Drawing

It must be remembered that at the time the Bargello was a state prison and there were rules and regulations that were somewhat harring to enthusiasts like the three adventurers, who were not too pleased that the enterprise had been taken out of their hands. They were entitled to no more consideration than the rest of the public, and this is substantiated by the following account given by Kirkup of the way he obtained a drawing of the fresco as well as a tracing on talc.

The drawing was made on the inside of the cover of a copy of the "Convivio," the work of Dante's mature thought. The little book was bound in the Italian way in vellum strapped with cuttings of the skin. At the sale of Kirkup's library in 1871 it was bought by Colonel Gillum, Kirkup's friend, and afterward presented by him to the Museum of Historical Art in the Bargello. Below the drawing are the words "Dipinto da Giotto nel Palazzo del Podesta. Scoperto il 21 di Luglio 1840."

How he obtained this drawing, as well as the tracing that is usually known now as the Arundel print, is best given in his own words:

"I went to the Bargello Chapel along with others of the public and I had that book (the "Convivio") with some colors in my pocket. For a while I managed to draw, holding the book within my wide felt hat, but by and by the man in charge of the room came up to me and said, 'You know, Signor Barone, the Grand Duke (Leopold II) does not like any copying.' I answered, 'I am making some notes,' and went on with the work."

"After a time the man came again and said, 'It is late, Signor Barone, time for me to lock up and go to my dinner. Every one but yourself has gone.'

"You can go. You may lock me in to finish my notes.'

"As soon as I was alone I wheeled up the stage which had been left by the workmen who removed the plaster, mounted it and took a tracing on thin paper (in another place he says talc) so as to obtain the exact outline and precise size. I then replaced the stage and took up my drawing again quite comfortably. So my notes were finished before my gaoler returned from dinner."

According to Colonel Gillum, to whom he gave many further details, after he had made the tracing by sketch he returned to color his sketch and to put in some shading. At the third visit he colored it and at the fourth he finished it.

From this tracing and from the drawing in the "Convivio" he made the drawing for Lord Vernon, which was reproduced in 1859 by the Arundel Society. A wrong date is mentioned as the year of the discovery, when it states that it is the "facsimile of a portrait discovered in 1841 in the Bargello Florence from a tracing by Seymour Kirkup Esqre made previously to the restoration of the fresco and now the property of the Right Honble Lord Vernon." The date should be 1840.

The Faded Flower

A lithograph was made from this tracing by Marini, who wrote of the fresco while he was uncovering it. "The head is in profile, much less exaggerated than what we have known hitherto. He (Dante) holds a book in one hand and in the other a flower so faded away that one cannot tell what flower it is. The whole profile is well preserved except where there is a nail hole."

As to the "flower," it was thought they were pomegranates, and Kirkup wrote to Gabriel Rossetti: "The three pomegranates in Giotto's fresco are so uncertain in their appearance from injury and time that I was doubtful about them. . . . They are chipped and much obliterated, and from their seeming a sort of double outline and no shade or color but the yellow drapery on which they are painted I took them for an embroidery on the breast of the figure behind. Some remains of flowers and stalks, however, had led the

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Capital \$1,800,000

Resources \$35,000,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits \$1,200,000

Correspondence Invited

Fiorintines to consider them as "melograni" (pomegranates)."

It was suggested that the pomegranates denoted the three kingdoms, but the idea gained more favor that they represented the "sweet fruit" mentioned by Dante in the "Inferno," where he says:

"I leave the gall and go for the sweet fruit promised me by my truthful leader." (Canto XVI, 61-62)—leaving the "gall of bitterness" for the sweet fruit of faith and everlasting freedom.

BONE-DRY ONTARIO IN PROSPECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Ontario is well on the way to being a bone-dry province. H. H. Dewart, leader of the Liberal Party, has been successful in securing a second reading of his bill which is destined to close up gaps in the Ontario Temperance Act. E. C. Drury, the Premier, and W. E. Rainy, the Attorney-General, were not inclined to treat the Liberal leader seriously when he first brought in his bill, but he has pushed it along, until it is now up to the Legal Bills Committee of the Legislature to deal with it. The Dewart Bill provides that native wines shall be placed in the same category as other intoxicating liquors, and that the sale thereof shall be prohibited. Another feature of the Dewart bill is that which limits the amount which can be secured on a doctor's prescription to six ounces, instead of to one quart, as hitherto.

A library of books and plates on costume design, a travel fund to enable designers to visit the old world's style centers, and a public costume exhibit to arouse local interest in Cleveland as a style center are other projects now under way. By instructing the garment designers in the artistic ideas underlying their profession, and by showing them how to make practical application of historic and peasant source information, it is anticipated that they will produce original styles more adaptable to American women than reproductions from foreign importations.

"The theoretical must be infused with the practical," Dean Bailey told the designers recently when he secured their support. "By just so much it is true that the practical cannot grow without being infused with the growth."

ONTARIO POWER PLAN OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, in a speech here, outlined in an illuminating manner what is being done at the Chippewa-Queenstown power development. In Sir Adam's opinion, the investment of the public in hydro-electric enterprises would reach \$224,000,000 by the end of the year and eventually \$250,000,000. The Chippewa work, he added, is being designed and carried out entirely by Canadian engineers.

ACTION ON DRY BILL PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Providence is protesting against the action of the judiciary committee of the Rhode Island Legislature in defeating the state prohibition enforcement measure, the Providence Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in a resolution unanimously adopted at its regular meeting, commended those who voted in its favor. Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, who addressed the meeting, said that the women would go to the State House in future not to petition but to demand.

AUTOMOBILE FEES RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Greatly increased revenue is expected from automobile registration fees, which would be raised in some cases as much as 100 per cent by the passage of a bill reported favorably to the Legislature by the Joint Committee on Ways and Means. The burden of the increase would be borne by the heavier trucks, although the fee for passenger cars of more than 40 horsepower would be raised from \$25 to \$40.

Arrangements are under way for a costume exhibit here in June next to which three studios will be devoted.

In one five models will pose in gowns representing a century of Cleveland costume—1820 to 1920. The old families of the city are divulging hidden treasures for the event. In another, a display of color in garment material, embroideries and silks, will be gathered together. In the third, dolls, just 20 inches high, will be costumed to show the costumes of all periods in the world's history. Among the collection are 50 brides. Tableaux and costume plays will be given.

GREETINGS TO TOURISTS

Hamburger's extends a hearty welcome to visitors to Los Angeles and invites you to make extensive use of the

Hamburger Information Bureau

conveniently located on the Main Floor, where all data concerning Southern California—and information regarding the city's leading hotels, churches, principal buildings, excursion trips and places of amusement will gladly be given. (Complete set of Pacific Electric Time Tables may be had for the asking.)

Hamburger's

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

RELAXING CREDITS
LOWER MONEY RATE

Drop in Discount Charge by
Third City in United States
Federal Reserve System Fol-
lows Step of Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In announcing the lowering of the discount rate in Atlanta, W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, called attention to the fact that this is the third city where the rate had been lowered from 7 per cent, indicating that the emergency which had justified so high a rate had passed. The old rate in Atlanta was only 5½ per cent on member bank notes secured by government obligations, but the rate on commercial paper was 7 per cent. A flat rate of 6 per cent is charged on all paper beginning with Friday, the same as in Boston and in New York. Seven per cent is still being charged in Minneapolis, Chicago, and Dallas, but the prospects are favorable for a reduction in those banks also.

Action in Other Nations

Relaxation of credit is apparent in other parts of the world where the liquidating and deflationary progress heretofore has been visible only in wholesale prices for commodities. Six countries have reduced their bank rates since the first of the year. They are United States, England, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and India. The order in which the change occurred is shown as follows: Calcutta 6 per cent, Switzerland 4½, London 5½, Stockholm 6½, Copenhagen 5½, New York 6½.

Bank rates of principal countries of the world range from 4½ per cent to 9 per cent. The lowest rates are enjoyed by Holland and Switzerland, both 4½ per cent. Finland has the highest rate, the Helsingfors bank rate being 9 per cent. The next highest is Tokyo, Japan, with 8 per cent rate. While there has been some talk recently about a change in the Bank of France rate, there are many who feel that as the Paris rate is now 6 per cent, to which figure it was raised a little more than a year ago, which is lower than New York and London, there will be no change for the time being.

Charts Show Improvements

Charts which have been compiled for the Federal Reserve Board show graphically how the financial condition has improved within the last few months and the reductions in discount rates are due solely to this, it was said by Governor Harding, and not to the clamor that has been raised for a reduction regardless of the status of the banks in the Federal Reserve System. When still further improvement justifies it, rates will again be lowered for the same reason and not as indicating a change in the policy of the Federal Reserve Board. The charts show that at the peak of the credit last November there were assets amounting to \$3,450,000,000. These had declined to \$3,450,000,000 by the last of April. Federal reserve notes decreased from \$3,400,000,000 to \$3,300,000,000 and the liquidation is continuing. At the same time the gold reserve has been steadily growing. In February of 1920 it was \$2,000,000,000 and it is now \$2,500,000,000.

If the present tendency of liquidation on the one hand and increase in gold reserves continues at the same time, they will practically have reached a common point, as shown by the chart, which means that the banks of the country will be in a better condition than they have been at any time in several years and that this will form the foundation for more prosperous conditions generally.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Combined resources of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States (last 600 omitted) are as follows:

RESOURCES

Gold reserves— May 4 April 27 May 7
1921 1921 1920

Coin and cts. 264,244 247,946 172,688

Settlement fund 482,200 485,219 392,761

Gold and bullion 1,172,879 1,142,202 1,060,447

Gold held by bank 446,444 386,165 321,235

With P.R. agent 1,226,087 1,217,680 1,211,311

Redemption fund 2,242,358 2,217,568 1,941,554

T.R. gold reserves 176,540 187,194 134,507

Leg. ten. aliv. etc. 28,119,828 2,504,763 2,076,058

Gold held by gov. war obligations 892,346 920,537 1,444,175

All other... 1,172,879 1,142,202 1,060,447

Bills bgt on mkt 94,802 102,609 409,834

T.R. bills on hand 2,260,639 2,216,140 2,114,357

Bank premises 21,908 21,852 12,453

Sec. reserve fund 10,885 11,339 12,121

Gld held in ready or in transit 1,000 2,708 12,662

Unliquidated items 524,651 519,828 704,490

All other resources 12,422 11,678 6,732

Total resources 5,116,412 5,084,480 4,026,228

LIABILITIES

Capital paid in 101,857 101,235 92,636

Surplus fund 382,036 382,036 120,126

Govt. deposits 23,809 25,372 22,437

Due to members 1,627,000 1,456,718 1,212,618

Other deposits 34,422 33,209 24,294

Total deposits 1,728,941 1,722,829 1,255,326

F.R. notes in circulation

1,238,588 2,220,119 3,002,344

F.R. notes net held 153,859 155,249 177,972

Due and unpaid 441,069 420,706 544,564

Total liabilities 5,116,412 5,084,480 4,026,228

Ratio of tot. res. to dependents

Bank comb. 55.3% 55.0% 42.7%

Ratio of gold res. to F.R. notes

net aside 67.7% 67.3% 47.3%

STATE OF BUSINESS
IN INDIA REPORTED

Commerce at Standstill and Future
Activity Must Be Done on
Immediate Delivery Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Business conditions in India are described in a communication received by the American Manufacturers' Export Association from Cama, Norton & Co., importers and exporters of Bombay, correspondents of the association. The letter reads in part:

"Business in India, as everywhere else, is almost at a standstill. The adverse exchange and the congested market have produced a period of liquidation throughout India. New orders are not being placed. On the other hand, orders have been canceled whenever possible, and yet the warehouses and even ships in the harbor are jammed with unwelcome merchandise.

"Future business with India must be done on an immediate delivery basis from stock on hand; also on a cash basis, and those who hold large stocks in India at the present time are sure to be benefited. This creates a situation where American manufacturers will be under the necessity of forwarding their goods on consignment to India.

"It is certain that the period of liquidation in India must end. Then will come a period of little money but of strong demand for goods subject to immediate delivery."

FINANCIAL NOTES

The United States Census Bureau announces that of 6,442,242 farms in the United States, 3,324,851 are operated by owners, 68,512 by managers, and 2,465,879 by tenants.

Definite announcement has been made in London of the sale by the Canadian Pacific Railroad of £800,000 4 per cent debentures at a price to yield 6.6 per cent.

Libby, McNeil & Libby Company has sold to a Chicago syndicate 10,000 of first mortgage 7 per cent bonds.

The total volume of trade for the port of Dairen (Dalian), China, in 1919 was 14,000,000 Hong Kong taels. In 1920 the aggregate value of Dairen's trade was 188,000,000 Hong Kong taels.

There is every indication that future developments will continue on an ascending scale.

The Canadian House of Commons has voted \$5,000,000 for the completion of the Welland Canal, despite opposition on the ground that the waterway would be more beneficial to the United States than to Canada.

Hamburg (Germany) port activity is 50 per cent of normal. Arrivals in April were 609 vessels with a total of 653,297 tons, compared with 1,201 vessels and 1,200,000 tons in April, 1919.

The British floating debt increased £14,701,000 during April, now standing at £1,290,031,000. Treasury bills outstanding increased from £1,091,408,000 on April 23 to £1,098,712,000 April 30.

Liaotung is the center of the Manchurian silk industry. Annually \$10,000,000 worth of cocoons are exported, mostly to Japan, but a large proportion are shipped from Antung to the Chefoo factories in Shantung.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The patterns for the spring trade of 1922 are now being prepared, but it will be some months hence before any orders received can be put in the looms, and it is problematical as to whether the volume of business arising therefrom will be such as to materially affect the question of employment. The fact that some merchants may recently been asking for certain pieces goods previously laid aside on their account, cannot be regarded as pointing to a trade revival. Manufacturers have still stocks on hand from which copious supplies can be drawn without having recourse to the looms. Until these stocks are more substantially depleted there is little chance of additional machinery being put in motion. Several orders have been placed by overseas buyers who have visited the British Industries Fair. The quality of Scottish tweeds is now well enough recognized, probably, as a result of the extensive advertising of the Scottish Woolen Trade Mark Association, which is not a trading concern, but whose mark on the finished fabrics is a guarantee of the genuine article. Besides, these goods are being bought just now at favorable prices, but the orders will not do much, if anything, to increase employment as they can be largely supplied from stock. There has lately been a marked falling off in the volume of business for South America, and also in the demand for the South African markets, and there is very little doing with the colonies or the United States of America.

Some Orders Increase

Hosiery and underwear manufacturers have been receiving more orders for the spring and summer trade, and factories that were only being run from two to three days a week are now running the fine frame sections five days a week, from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m., so that prompt delivery may be given. There is no bulk, however, about these orders, and the heavy frame sections are idle altogether. It has to be remembered that merchants did not do well last summer in the way of disposing of light underwear, owing to the unsuitable weather conditions. Many of them, however, got rid of large quantities of the heavier makes during the extensive sales in the fall of the year, and it is hoped this will facilitate the ordering for next winter. It will not be surprising, however, if merchants hold off until the last moment, because their financial position does not yet warrant them ordering freely.

Yarns have certainly come down in price by several shillings a pound, which is not to be wondered at when some wool can be bought cheaper than was the case in 1914 but while labor and other charges remain at their present high level there cannot be that fall in the price of the manufactured article, whether in tweeds or hosiery, that is necessary to bring about greater buying on the part of the general public. The agitators who want the high wages to continue are those who would not relax the flint-like trade union regulations to allow of greater production when the boom was on in the hosiery trade, but preferred to encourage the suicidal "ca-canny" policy. It would have been

SCOTTISH WOOLEN
TRADE CONDITIONS

Gradual Reduction in Machinery
Running and More Unem-
ployment Does Not Reflect
Very Encouraging Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Scottish textile industries are in such a condition at the present time that little ground can be found for the views of the few optimists who have been forecasting better things in the near future. As indicated in previous articles, the conditions will be even worse before they are better; indeed, this view is being only too well fulfilled now, and the coming months may witness more unemployment. Fresh gains were scored in the oil

strike of the British coal miners. Consols for money 4½%, Grand Trunk 4%, DeBeers 12, Rand Mines 3½, bar silver 34½, per ounce. Money 4½ per cent. Discount rates, short, 5 per cent; three months 5½@4%.

TRADING BRISK ON
LONDON EXCHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAWICK, Scotland—The Scottish textile industries are in such a condition at the present time that little ground can be found for the views of the few optimists who have been forecasting better things in the near future. As indicated in previous articles, the conditions will be even worse before they are better; indeed, this view is being only too well fulfilled now, and the coming months may witness more unemployment. Fresh gains were scored in the oil

strike of the British coal miners.

Shell Transport & Trading was 6 ½-16 and Mexican Eagle 6%. The industrial department was steadier on hopes for an early settlement of the strike of the British coal miners.

Consols for money 4½%, Grand Trunk 4%, DeBeers 12, Rand Mines 3½, bar silver 34½, per ounce. Money 4½ per cent. Discount rates, short, 5 per cent; three months 5½@4%.

IRREGULAR TREND IN
NEW YORK MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Trading in the stock market was again broad and active yesterday, changes in prices being irregular, gains somewhat outnumbering losses. The market was very strong in the early hours, but eased off in the afternoon, when motors, steels and equipments dropped 1 to 2 points from their gains. Mexican Oil displayed strength, the greatest upturn of the day being registered by Mexican Petroleum. Call money was firm at 6½ per cent. Sales totaled 1,740,000 shares.

The close was irregular, generally easier: Steel 85½, off ½%; Studebaker 88½, off ½%; Mexican Petroleum 155%, up 5%; Union Pacific 120%, up 2%; American Smelting 42%, off 1½%.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs, last 100 omitted) compare as follows:

May 8 April 28 May 7
1921 1921 1920
Gold 5,517,858 5,514,700 5,586,500
Silver 271,639 271,300 242,500
Loans & disc. 5,331,671 5,188,300 4,413,700
Circ. 38,822,858 38,211,100 38,249,300
Treas dep. 27,568 27,568 28,300
Deposits 3,087,147 2,946,500 3,423,500

NEW CHINESE COTTON MILL

CANTON, China—A new cotton mill, capitalized at \$2,000,000, is to be built here. The chief aim is to manufacture goods for Chinese consumption.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices continued upward yesterday, closing quotations being 2 to 3½ points higher. Corn also advanced, May closing at 60%, July at 63%, and September at 65%. Hogs and provisions were higher. May rye 14½, July rye 11½, September 9½, May barley 62½, July barley 62%, May pork 17½, July pork 17½, May lard 9½, July lard 10½, September lard 10½, May rye 9½, July rye 10½, September lard 10½, May rye 9½, July rye 10½.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices continued upward yesterday, closing quotations being 2 to 3½ points higher. Corn also advanced, May closing at 60%, July at 63%, and September at 65%. Hogs and provisions were higher. May rye 14½, July rye 11½, September 9½, May barley 62½, July barley 62%, May pork 17½, July pork 17½, May lard 9½, July lard 10½, September lard 10½, May rye 9½, July rye 10½.

MARKET AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Daily averages in the stock market are as follows:

Changes
Thurs. from
day prev. day Yr. ago
20 rails..... 73.99 +1.48 73.84
20 industrials 80.03 +.42 94.17
20 coppers 28.44 +.26 36.99

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TENNIS GROWING AT UNIVERSITIES

This Year's Intercollegiate Championship Tournament Expected to Be the Biggest Ever Held—Major Sport at 10 Colleges

NEW YORK, New York—The University of Texas is the latest college to recognize lawn tennis as a major sport, notice of this action having just been sent to J. S. Myrick, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, by J. B. Adcox Jr., of Dallas, Texas, delegate for the southwestern section. This action is particularly noteworthy in view of the fact that the University of Texas was represented in the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association championship of 1920 for the first time and did surprisingly well, even though its team was not accustomed to playing on grass.

Preparatory to making this year's intercollegiate championship the greatest event of its kind, the national association has been in correspondence with the leading colleges and universities of the United States to learn the exact status of tennis at present. As a result of this inquiry it appears that tennis is now a major sport at the universities of Texas, Utah, Washington, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, California, Colorado, Leland Stanford Junior, and Wesleyan.

In addition to the 10 named it has a status approximating that of a major sport at some of the most important universities. Harvard, for instance, awards the straight "H" to the winners of the intercollegiate championship in singles or doubles, whereas the insignia customarily awarded in the minor sports is the "H" with the initials of the branch of athletics grouped with it. A similar policy is followed at Princeton, and, in addition, Princeton has recommended award of the letter of the team defeating Harvard or Yale.

"Correspondence with the athletic directors of the most important colleges in the country shows that much attention is being devoted to tennis," said W. M. Washburn, chairman of the national association's intercollegiate committee, in commenting upon the results of the inquiry. "We find that the decision to recognize tennis as a major sport rests generally with the undergraduate body, and it is somewhat surprising to see that in the middle west and far west, where the game is much younger than at the Atlantic seaboard, it seems to have gained a remarkably strong hold upon the student body. In view of the fact that 10 universities have already established it as a major sport, it seems reasonable to believe that it is only a question of time before this is true of most of the colleges in the country."

"The most significant fact brought out in our correspondence is the large number of tennis courts either under construction or planned to be built at many colleges. Pennsylvania State College, for instance, laid out 20 courts last spring. Yale has plans for about 60 to be built near the Bowl. Ohio State University will have between 80 and 100 courts at the new Ohio field. University of Nebraska is putting in 30 new courts and hopes to have 50 within a comparatively short time. The University of Wisconsin is constructing 20 new courts this spring. This provision for the growth of the game shows the extent to which it is claiming the attention of the colleges, and indicates a development for the future surpassing anything that had been anticipated to date."

DEAN AND KENDALL IN TIE FOR MEDAL

LAKEWOOD, New Jersey—Playing under very adverse conditions, Capt. J. S. Dean of the Princeton University golf team and P. W. Kendall of the Deal Golf Club tied for the qualifying-round gold medal in the open tournament of the Country Club of Lakewood Thursday with cards of 86. They were also the only players who finished with cards better than 90.

Dean furnished the best golf of the day when he made the last nine holes in 32. The Princeton captain did not do very well over the outward journey as his driving was not very straight. Coming home he had a 3 at the twelfth and a 2 at the fifteenth. The first division of match play follow:

J. S. Dean, Princeton..... 48 32 52
P. W. Kendall, Deal..... 48 40 56
J. G. McMahon Jr., Sleepy Hollow..... 48 45 50
G. C. Dixon Jr., National..... 48 45 50
N. Phillips, Atlantic City..... 48 44 50
N. E. Sprague, Inwood..... 47 45 52
C. L. Maxwell, Trenton..... 46 46 52
P. A. Prost, Deal..... 47 47 52
P. W. Kendall, Jr., Lakewood..... 48 45 54
W. T. Gottschall, West-Amc's..... 48 45 54
H. S. P. Randol, Lakewood..... 47 45 52
Arthur Viles, Oak Hill..... 48 52 56
F. C. Hall, Montclair..... 47 49 56
J. T. Tunn Jr., Pinehurst..... 51 51 57
H. V. Garrity, Asbury Park..... 48 45 57

BRAZIL READY FOR SWIMMING STARS

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—With the approach of the South American Olympic games which are to be held here next September, athletes in the United States are beginning to take more and more interest in the sports of this country, and it is expected that there will be a number of those from that country, as well as other countries, all over the world, coming here for the competitions.

One of the leading sports is swimming, and while Brazilian swimmers realize that they will be called upon

to meet swimmers who are now holding world championships as well as records, they believe that they will make a good showing in this section of the games and are ready for the competition. Jorge Matos, who is the holder of all South American swimming records in the 100-meter dash, will be a leading candidate for Olympic honors, and it is believed here that he will furnish worthy competition for such stars as D. P. Kubanamoku and Norman Ross, the wonder swimmers of the United States.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS CHICAGO, 8 TO 0

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	13	6	.884
Washington	11	7	.611
Detroit	11	8	.579
New York	8	7	.532
Boston	6	7	.462
Philadelphia	6	10	.375
St. Louis	6	11	.353
Chicago	5	9	.333

RESULTS FRIDAY

	Chicago	New York	Washington	Detroit	St. Louis	Philadelphia	Boston	St. Louis
Chicago	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
New York	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

GAMES TODAY

	Boston	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago	St. Louis	Chicago
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0

SPECIAL FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Four games were played in the American Baseball League yesterday. Philadelphia defeated the Boston Red Sox by 10 to 6. E. G. Myers, Boston pitcher, was driven from the box in the fourth inning by the Athletics. The New York Highlanders, making 18 hits, won yesterday's game from Washington, 9 to 2. G. H. Ruth scored his seventh home run of the season in the third inning, and tied the record with G. L. Kelly of the New York Giants. Stanley Coveski held the Chicago White Sox to 8 scattered hits and Cleveland captured the second game of the series by 8 to 0. The Cleveland Highlanders took advantage of Joseph Morris and made 13 hits. W. L. Gardner, donor of the famous trophy, were others in the party, which, guided by A. Y. Leech Jr., vice-president of Columbia Country Club, and one of the leaders in American tennis, called at the White House.

Williams and Washburn will play tomorrow afternoon, but Tilden and Johnson will not be able to remain.

Tilden sails next Friday for Europe, to defend his world title at Wimbleton and to play in France.

CLEVELAND IS WINNER

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Stanley Coveski held the Chicago White Sox to six scattered hits and Cleveland won the second game of the series, 8 to 0. The White Sox were unable to find the American Champions' pitching star for more than one hit in any one inning, while the champions took advantage of Joseph Morris and made 13 hits. W. L. Gardner connecting for a home run in the third inning. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E

Cleveland.... 1 0 3 0 1 0 3 0 0 — 8 11 17 3

Chicago.... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 6 1

Batteries—Coveski and O'Neill; Morris and Schalk. Umpires—Chill and Owens.

DETROIT WINS, 11 TO 7

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Five St. Louis pitchers failed to check the Detroit Tigers, who won yesterday's game, 11 to 7. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E

Detroit.... 3 2 4 0 0 1 2 0 11 17 3

St. Louis.... 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 — 7 13 4

Batteries—DeBerry, Sotheron, Kolp, Burwell, Cullum and Severden. Billings, Umphreys—Evans and Hidebrand.

PHILADELPHIA WINS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A Philadelphia rally in the eighth inning, which yielded four runs, defeated the Boston Red Sox by a score of 10 to 6. The Athletics drove E. G. Myers, the Boston pitcher, from the box in the fourth inning. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E

Philadelphia.... 0 1 3 1 0 0 4 — 10 11 17

Boston.... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 — 6 11 4

Batteries—Romney, Hickey, Keefe, and Miller; DeBerry, Sotheron, Kolp, Burwell, Cullum and Severden. Billings, Umphreys—Evans and Hidebrand.

PITTSBURGH STILL LEADS THE NATIONAL

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	11	6	.833
Brooklyn	12	6	.667
New York	11	6	.647
Chicago	8	8	.500
Cincinnati	8	12	.400
Boston	7	12	.363
Philadelphia	5	11	.313
St. Louis	3	11	.214

RESULTS FRIDAY

	Pittsburgh	10	St. Louis	6	Chicago	Cincinnati	Brooklyn at New York (postponed)	Philadelphia at Boston (postponed)
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brooklyn at New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia at Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GAMES TODAY

	Pittsburgh	10	St. Louis	6	Chicago	Cincinnati	Brooklyn at New York	St. Louis at Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brooklyn at New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis at Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SPECIAL FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Two games were played in the National Baseball League yesterday. The Brooklyn at New York and the Philadelphia at Boston games were postponed. Pittsburgh won the fifteenth game of the season yesterday when they defeated St. Louis by 10 to 6. St. Louis used four pitchers to Pittsburgh's three. The Chicago Cubs won a close game from the Cincinnati Reds when they scored a run in the latter part of the ninth inning. Chicago led until the eighth inning when J. L. Vaughn was forced from the pitcher's box. The final score stood 8 to 7.

PITTSBURGH WINS AGAIN

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh continued winning games, taking yesterday's contest from St. Louis, 10 to 6. Pittsburgh hit four St. Louis pitchers for 14 safe drives. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E

Pittsburgh.... 2 0 2 0 2 1 2 1 x—10 16 2

St. Louis.... 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 — 6 11 1

Batteries—Hamilton, Ponder, Zinn, and Schmidt; Goodwin, Halnes, Doak, North and Clemons, Dilhofer. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

CHICAGO IS WINNER, 8 TO 7

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago Cubs won yesterday's game from Cincinnati by scoring a run in the last of the ninth. The Cubs led until the eighth, when the Reds drove J. L. Vaughn from the box, scoring three runs. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E

Chicago.... 1 1 3 1 0 1 0 0 — 8 15 1

Cincinnati.... 0 0 0 0 4 0 2 0 — 7 11 2

Batteries—Vaughn, Martin and Kuller; Marquard, Napier, Coombs and Hargrave. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

SOUTHERN COLLEGES IN NEW CONFERENCE

SPECIAL FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Georgia—Organization of the new Southern Intercollegiate Conference of Athletes Association has been completed with 12 of the largest institutions of the south as members, according to Dr. S. V. Sanford of Athens, president of the organization.

The following colleges and universities make up the "big 12" of the Southern Conference: University of Georgia, Georgia School of Technology, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, University of Tennessee, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College; Clemson College, North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College, University of Virginia, Washington and Lee University, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University of Maryland.

The Conference will bar freshmen from college teams, prevent players who have represented one college in athletics from going to another college and playing on a varsity team, and enforce strict rules against professionalism.

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One of the leading sports is swimming, and while Brazilian swimmers realize that they will be called upon

MORE EMPHASIS ON HISTORY AND CIVICS

Increase in Number of Courses in Secondary Schools Held to Be Due to Attitude of Colleges on Entrance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The extent to which history and civics courses are given in the secondary schools is largely determined by the liberality or conservatism of the colleges in their entrance examination requirements, said Clarence D. Kingsley, head of the division of secondary schools of the State Department of Education, when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor why there is not more emphasis placed on these subjects. The issue was presented recently at an educational conference by a discussion of the somewhat arid curriculum of the Boston Latin School, a situation which, it is said, is forced by university entrance requirements.

In the course of the discussion the chairman of the Boston School Committee and Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, both asserted that the subject should be given more attention.

In 1920 the Massachusetts General Court enacted a law requiring that "there shall be taught in all public elementary and high schools in the Commonwealth courses in American history and civics for the purpose of promoting civic service and a greater knowledge of American history, and of fitting the pupils, morally and intellectually, for the duties of citizenship. All pupils attending the said schools shall be required to take one or more of the courses herein specified at some time during their attendance at said schools."

Cooperation Sought

Pursuant to the terms of this act, letters were sent to high school principals and school superintendents calling attention to the law, which was considered as setting the minimum application as at least one year's work of five periods in the junior or senior year. Colleges were also requested to adjust their entrance requirements and accept the substitution of this work for one unit of work previously prescribed at some time during their attendance at said schools."

Lieutenant Gamble says: "We have instances right along of films to parts of which the National Board of Censorship has objected. These films are sent to theaters with the stamp of the national board on them and without the objectionable parts removed. Most of the motion picture promoters have the idea that a film to 'carry' must be salacious. Most of them are so anxious to have the salacious parts in that they will evade their obligations to the National Board of Censorship. The objectionable section of the film would not be eliminated if it were not for the local censor."

INTERNATIONAL NEED OF HARMONY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A picture of the nations of the world living harmoniously side by side as the states of the Union live, was painted by Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard University, in an address at a dinner given to about 500 alien young men students at the nearby colleges and universities by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He pointed out that many races live together in the United States in such a way as to provide "a type for the world," preserving their national excellencies yet interchanging their national merits and gifts. The students, who comprised representatives of 44 non-English-speaking nations, were welcomed by the Mayor of Boston, the president of the chamber and by other speakers who stressed the need of international cooperation and understanding.

NEW YORK CONCERNED OVER UNEMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—New York's unemployment situation is said to be more serious now than at any time since the winter of 1915-16, and the co-ordinating committee on employment activities urges the need for a permanent relief program. Investigations have shown, so it reports, that employers' associations have failed to consider the problem of unemployment, although individual plants, whose officials are members of these associations, have obtained remarkable results in regularizing employment. The seriousness of the present unemployment conditions is due to the increase in population and the industrial expansion which have taken place since 1914, the committee believes. The committee plans to recommend soon a policy for a public works program.

Classified Advertisements

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT

FURNISHED SUITE

CHICAGO, Illinois—Immediate expulsion from the Chicago Real Estate Board has been voted as a penalty for members who sell to a Negro property in a block where there are only white owners, it is announced here. M. L. Smith, president of the board, said plans were under way for extending to the west the quarter on the south side where the majority of the Negroes now live. "If you provide the places," he said, "the Negroes will segregate themselves."

DAIRY MARKETING PLANS OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Having provided the appointment by J. R. Howard, president of the American Bureau Federation, a committee of 11 leaders of milk producers' organizations who will study various dairy marketing plans now in practice with the object of strengthening existing organizations and recommending plans for a "national correlation" of cooperative dairy marketing activities, the conference of 200 leaders from every dairy section in the United States ended its two days' session here this week.

Resolutions were passed protesting against the present railroad freight rates as unbearable and approving the investigation by the United States Senate into the operations of the railroads; requesting of Congress an amendment to the present Bonded

Warehouse Act to permit the inclusion of dairy products under this act, in order to afford a better marketing and financing system; urging that federal laws regarding cooperative marketing systems be clarified so as to permit and authorize the operation of the farmers' associations in which large investments are now being made; protesting again passage by Congress of the bill which would permit manufacturers of butter to substitute vegetable oils for butter fat; urging the enactment of the Casper-Volsted bill now pending; and asking the American Farm Bureau Federation to appoint a dairy marketing specialist to aid the committee of 11 which is to be appointed.

WAREHOUSE ACT TO PERMIT THE INCLUSION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS UNDER THIS ACT, IN ORDER TO AFFORD A BETTER MARKETING AND FINANCING SYSTEM; URGING THAT FEDERAL LAWS REGARDING COOPERATIVE MARKETING SYSTEMS BE CLARIFIED SO AS TO PERMIT AND AUTHORIZE THE OPERATION OF THE FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS IN WHICH LARGE INVESTMENTS ARE NOW BEING MADE; PROTESTING AGAINST PASSAGE BY CONGRESS OF THE BILL WHICH WOULD PERMIT MANUFACTURERS OF BUTTER TO SUBSTITUTE VEGETABLE OILS FOR BUTTER FAT; URGING THE ENACTMENT OF THE CASPER-VOLSTED BILL NOW PENDING; AND ASKING THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION TO APPOINT A DAIRY MARKETING SPECIALIST TO AID THE COMMITTEE OF 11 WHICH IS TO BE APPOINTED.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

GEORGE HARRIS JR.

Tenor and Poet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—Mention of George Harris Jr. before people who follow musical doings in a general sort of way connotes, probably, but one thing: a tenor singer. Mention of him before persons who are themselves in the profession of music and who know the man a little more particularly, calls to mind not only a singer but also a translator of song texts from Slavic and Teutonic languages into English. Mention of him before persons who know him with any sort of familiarity, brings to remembrance an artist and a linguist, indeed; and it does more. For above and beyond evoking enthusiasm on account of Italian, French, German, British and American songs he has made familiar as interpreter, and on account of Russian, Polish, Dutch and other songs he has brought to notice as editor, mention of his name before those who constantly meet him awakens admiration and praise because of original ground he has broken in the literary field, and because of significant expression he has found for his thoughts as poet.

To hear Mr. Harris, the singer, anybody must ordinarily follow the musical calendar and pick out a day when he is scheduled to appear in public. Just now, the concert bills of London, England, are those in which announcements of him are to be looked for. To read Mr. Harris, the poet, one must go to his studio, which is located in West Eighty-First Street, on the border of that oasis which Manhattan Square and a strip of Central Park forms on the west side of uptown, and borrow his manuscripts. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor who called upon him one day before he sailed for Europe had the pleasure both of hearing him sing informally to his own piano accompaniments, and of glancing with him, in the May afternoon light, through his narrative poem, "The Dark Cloak," and his opera libretto in verse, "Judith."

Studies in Prosody

In the case of many musical performers, the habit of making rhymes at leisure moments might not be especially cause for remark. A tenor had as well, perhaps, spend the intervals between platform engagements at the writing-desk as on the golf links, or on the lawn-tennis court. A person in whatever occupation you choose may, in fact, fit up a little Grub Street garret in some corner of his house and play there at being author, without harm to any man. But with Mr. Harris, the building of a stanza, or the sketching of a passage of metrical dialogue is more than idle avocation. It is as much a part of the serious day's work as the practicing of a new song or the planning of a new program. Unquestionably his development into the kind of singer he is today can be explained only as a consequence of his having passed through an apprenticeship in prosody. Unquestionably, again, the sort of material that he uses in his recitals today can be accounted for only by his having achieved independent lyric power, and having attained a poetic outlook all his own.

To indicate in a few words the methods which he inclines to this season, in contrast with those which he formerly favored, the tenor has taken up folk music and has adopted the practice of appearing in a costume appropriate to the period of his songs and of interpreting his program with a certain amount of action. In place, that is to say, of the works of Schumann, Brahms, Debussy and other formal composers, he has been presenting historic airs and ballads which collectors have from time to time unearthed in rural localities of France, Great Britain and North America. Moreover, instead of walking out before his audience in afternoon or evening dress, he has been stepping into view clad as a medieval troubadour, as an eighteenth century village, or as a Kentucky mountaineer. Finally, not content with communicating his ideas through voice alone, he has been conveying the more dramatic part of his intention by means of pose and gesture, picturing the doings of characters such as those in "The Raggle-Taggle Gypsies" with energetic bodily movements; and when presenting a song of meditative type, like the one lately recovered from the half-silence of oral tradition in North Carolina, "The Dear Companion," using a chair as a stage accessory and sitting down to sing.

MISS DAYMOND'S OXFORD DEGREES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Since Alice in Wonderland nibbled her cake, and began to grow out of all knowledge, surely there has been no parallel, to the increase of stature-academic stature in this case—of Miss Emily Daymond, who lately received her Doctorate of Music in the University of Oxford. Twenty years ago she wrote the exercise which was accepted as evidence of her fitness for this distinction. But in those days Oxford did not admit women to degrees, far less to full membership of the university. Now all that is changed, and Miss Daymond advanced in one day from the lowest to the highest rung of the academic ladder.

The new doctor has given to the Music Student her own account of what happened in those short, eventful hours. To use any but Miss Daymond's own words would spoil the story of her sudden growth from the humblest university origins. "In the morning," so she tells the tale, "I matriculated with several others who were taking their B. A. and M. A. at the same time. This was, of course, a retrospective way of doing things, and I was taking my B. Mus. and D. Mus. at the same time. For about three hours, I was an undergraduate, in an undergraduate's gown and the soft, square cap that women students now wear."

"The first process in the Sheldonian was to come before the vice-chancellor and supplicate for the B. Mus. This I did with another bachelor of music, a Miss Sharp. We were presented by

the professor of music, Sir Hugh Allen, in a Latin speech, at the end of which the vice-chancellor admitted us, also in Latin, to the B. Mus. We went out of the Sheldonian across to the Divinity Schools, changed our undergraduates gowns for B. Mus. gowns and hoods, white fur hoods lined with violet silk, and then came back. Miss Sharp had nothing further to do, but I had again to go up to the vice-chancellor and supplicate for the doctorate. I was again presented by Sir Hugh Allen in another Latin speech, and was admitted by the vice-chancellor. I again went to the Divinity Schools, and changed my B. Mus. gown and hood and the square cap for the cream brocade and red satin robes and the velvet hat of the doctor. In these I came back once more to the Sheldonian and walked up to the vice-chancellor, with whom I had to shake hands. I was then shown to the doctors' seats and the ceremony was over."

RUSSIAN BARITONE LIKED IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A remarkable Russian baritone has recently been heard at the Paris Opéra in the rôle of Rigoletto. Mr. Ivanoff has a purity and a precision, a flexibility and power, that one has rarely heard excelled. It is largely by chance that he has been made known to Paris. The writer was present at a performance of the Chauve-Souris, a little Russian venture of a number of exiled artists. Suddenly the director of this company, Mr. Balieff, who was on the stage, observed Mr. Ivanoff, who had just reached Paris from Bulgaria, in the body of the hall. He hailed him publicly and begged him to sing. Without preparation the Russian baritone, delighted to be among his countrymen, went on the stage and sang magnificently.

The management of the Opéra was not long in searching out Mr. Ivanoff, with the result that he has now appeared in "Rigoletto" and it is hoped will appear in other operas. His success has been considerable and it is well deserved. It may be doubted whether Mr. Ivanoff was widely known outside his own country, although his career at Petrograd was exceedingly brilliant. Since the revolution he has been in Sofia.

His repertoire is extensive. In "The Barber de Seville," he sang always with Chalapine, "Sadko," the opera of Rimsky-Korsakoff, "Quo Vadis," "Aida," "Thais," and "Les Contes d'Hoffman" are notably among the operas in which he has sung the principal parts.

The interviewee, "No Answers" to all inquiries he wished to make but two. One was, whether the poem of "The Dark Cloak" borrowed anything from Mr. Harris' Russian studies and partook in any degree of the color of Pushkin's "Black Shawl," and the other was, whether the "Judith" libretto sought a strictly historic or a broadly dramatic effect. Inasmuch as answers could be had only from a private reading of the manuscripts, the author took the hint and lent them. A pleasant May night's reading revealed that "The Dark Cloak," far from pertaining to Cossack adventure and from having its scene set on the banks of the Danube, treats a chivalric theme concerning a father and his son and a maiden and her brother who come to variously good and bad ends, according to whether the motive directing them is self-sacrifice or self-interest, and has its principal scenes in the halls, in the courtyard and at the moat of a medieval castle. Further, the May night's reading revealed that the writer of the "Judith" libretto has an extraordinary command of Hebrew imagery and that he has a gift of working up a crescendo of emotion in dialogue which the composer, whenever he shall be, ought to find a strong challenge.

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NATIONAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—John Alden Carpenter has written a song for children which describes a little boy or a little girl struggling at the piano, according to the prescriptions of the old instruction books, and trying to play scales. The accompaniment of the song runs in the manner of a five-finger exercise, and a listener hearing the piece can imagine time rolled back 40 years and can fancy himself walking down the street of a small New England city on a summer afternoon, when windows are open and shutters are closed, and hearing from the parlor of a prosperous house the undulating, do, sol, mi, sol of a juvenile student on his first "quarter," as they called it, of his music lessons. "What's the use of practicing?" asks the child who is supposed to be speaking in the Carpenter song. And he goes on to remark that when he gets done he can play his scales no better than before.

A question of like import might be asked by the conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra, who two years ago began practicing the themes of Brahms, and who gave final exhibition of his knack at handling them in Carnegie Hall on the evening of May 3. What, indeed, has been the use of Mr. Bodanzky's practicing at a task such as that which he took up in May, 1919, and which he puts aside in May, 1921?

The National Symphony Orchestra, or the New Symphony Orchestra, as it was named in the beginning, had a month's existence before Mr. Bodanzky became connected with it, having been instituted with the avowed purpose of developing modern music and encouraging present-day composers. It gave a concert on April 11, 1919, under the direction of Edgar Varese, and immediately it backed down from the stand it took in its original announcement. It let Mr. Varese go, called Mr. Bodanzky from the Metropolitan Opera House to take his place and started to cultivate the classics. The principal work which Mr. Bodanzky presented the first time he directed the reorganized group of players was the Brahms symphony No. 1. The principal work which he presented at the farewell concert of the organization the other night was likewise the Brahms symphony No. 1; and in all fairness and justice, he may be said to have done it better than before.

The truth is, that the National Symphony Orchestra has been, from the moment of its reorganization in 1919 to its disestablishment in 1921, hardly more than a training class. It has gone no farther, except now and then in the weeks of the present season when William Mengelberg directed, than to play right over just what two other institutions, the Philharmonic Orchestra and the New York Symphony Orchestra, have played.

The Respighi music proved to be a distinct surprise. It is well worthy a place on any symphony program; for the modern orchestral arrangements by the Italian composer are finely effective, without destroying the folk character of the original melodies; for that is what the originals were, with very slight attempts at harmonization. What has been frequently expressed concerning performances of the Tchaikowsky "Theme and Variations" by the local orchestra, is entirely applicable to the performance at this concert, that exploited the ramifications and undending versatility of the composition with remarkable fidelity.

Arthur Rubinstein, pianist, gave a scintillating performance of the Saint-Saëns concerto No. 2 in G minor. His playing was marked by an impetuosity that made light of a few dropped notes. Whatever Mr. Rubinstein's qualifications may be in music of a heavier and more serious cast, we had no opportunity of learning, for the attention at this concert was particularly directed toward a purely virtuoso style, that might mean much or little as acquaintance with the artist developed. The impression of his artistic ability obtained was mediocre.

Since the old Philharmonic Society disbanded we have been obliged to depend upon several male choruses for whatever we have had of choral singing; but this year, thanks to the Civic Music League, the Minneapolis Choral Club of 250 voices has come into being. The program they offered at their first venture was not particularly arduous, but it served to emphasize the fact that we have a chorus of mixed voices, at least, that possesses great potentialities. Henry Hadley's "The New Earth," based upon a text by Louise Ayres Garnett, served as the principal number; but while the attempt to produce something new is commendable, both the music and the poem are far from convincing.

BETHLEHEM FESTIVAL

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania—Dr. J. Fred Wolfe, conductor of the Bach choir, has announced the following soloists for the 1921 Bach Festival to be held May 27 and 28 at Lehigh University: Friday at 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., soprano, Mildred Fas; alto, Merle Alcock; tenor, Nicholas Doubt; bass, Charles Trowbridge Tittmann. Saturday at 1:30 p.m. and 4 p.m., soprano, Florence Hinkle; alto, Mabel Beddoes; tenor, Mr. Doubt; bass, Mr. Tittmann. The accompaniment for the singing of the Bach choir of 300 voices and soloists will be furnished by members of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The program for this, the sixteenth Bach Festival, is as follows: Friday at 4 p.m., cantata, "The Sages of Sheba." Suite in D. No. 3. Overture: air; gavotte: Bourree: Gigue. The Ascension Oratorio. Friday at 8 p.m.: Motet: Come Jesus, Come. Suite in C. Overture: Courante; gavotte: Forlane (Danza Veneziana) Menuetto: Bourree: Passe. Cantata: Praise Thou, Jerusalem, the Lord. Saturday at 1:30 p.m., Mass in B Minor, Kyrie and Gloria; 4 p.m., Mass in B Minor, Credo to end.

NEW YORK ORATORIO SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The man chosen to succeed Walter Damrosch as conductor of the Oratorio Society of New York is Alberto Stoessel, who has been serving as assistant conductor of the organization. Mr. Stoessel, who is a native of St. Louis, Missouri, achieved a high reputation as a violinist before the war. He has composed chamber music works and pieces in small forms. He came into evidence as a choral conductor at the recent spring festival of the Oratorio Society at the Manhattan Opera House, directing a presentation of Verdi's requiem.

The board of directors of the Society for the Publication of American Music announces that its advisory committee has examined the 22 compositions submitted to the society for publication

during the second season, 1920-21. The compositions were almost entirely chamber music, which, with the three compositions selected, but not published last season, made a total of 28 from which to make the recommendation for publication. A private hearing of the recommended works was given at the studio of Mr. Edwin T. Rice, New York, on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, February 19, 1921. The compositions were played by a quartet—Messrs. Kortschak, Gordon, Lifschitz and Stoeber—and Mr. Barrére, flute. The following were selected for publication for the second season, 1920-21: Quartet for strings, Henry Holden Hussey of New York; quartet for strings (serenade), Leo Sowerby of Chicago. The board of directors wishes to suggest that the compositions submitted for publication for the season of 1921-22 be preferably for those combinations which include the piano. Piano sonatas will also be received. Any communication may be addressed to the secretary at 185 Madison Avenue, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—With the concert last Friday night the symphony season came to a close with superb performances of the Brahms first symphony, "Songs and Dances of the Sixteenth Century," for the Lute, Transcribed for Orchestra" by Ottorino Respighi, and the Tchaikowsky theme and variations from Suite No. 2 in G minor.

As there is a possibility that this will be the last concert to be given by the present Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, especial significance attaches to these performances. Every man in the orchestra was on his mettle; the conductor, Mr. Oberhoffer, held complete mastery over his forces, and brought a wealth of imagination, depth of thought, and a detailed thoroughness of exposition to the reading of the symphony that has been only rarely matched in past performances of the local orchestra.

The surprising feature of the work of the orchestra lies in the difficulties that beset the conductor at the outset of the season, when about thirty new men were acquired, who were obliged to accustom themselves to a new régime. This was accomplished in a remarkably short space of time, and a résumé of the results achieved verifies the conviction that the orchestra this year is the best Minneapolis has had.

As previously hinted, this last concert found the organization at the apex of its form. There was richness, fullness, and variety of tone, delicate nuance, beautiful rhythm, alert attack and brilliant climaxes. The Brahms symphony presented a wonderfully clear outline, removing any question one may have had concerning the composer's gift for lucidity of expression. Both the emotional and dramatic elements of the work were presented with vivid understanding of their import.

The Respighi music proved to be a distinct surprise. It is well worthy a place on any symphony program; for the modern orchestral arrangements by the Italian composer are finely effective, without destroying the folk character of the original melodies; for that is what the originals were, with very slight attempts at harmonization.

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Give Your Children Music

FATHERS AND MOTHERS of today realize the importance of an atmosphere of music for their children. Every school has music because of the refreshing effect upon the students, and every home should have music to continue the good work started in the schools.

Our seven stores in the larger cities and our dealers in practically every section of the United States are ready to serve you. Visit one of our stores and see the splendid values we have in grand, upright and player pianos. Easy terms if desired. Our branch stores handle either the Victor or Columbia phonograph and ample stocks of player rolls and records.

ORCHESTRA PLANS IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—

There are to be important changes in the personnel of the Philadelphia Orchestra next year. Thirteen absences and 21 newcomers will mean a net gain of eight, increasing the enrollment from 96 to 104. The accessions will be: two first violins, two cellos, two double basses, one French horn, one trumpet.

In place of Andre Maquerre will appear W. M. Kincaid as first flute. Mr. Kincaid is a member of the New York Chamber of Music Society. A pupil of George Barrére, he was formerly with the New York Symphony Orchestra. In place of Edward Geffert, second trombone, who goes to Chicago, comes C. E. Gerhard, of the National Symphony Orchestra and sometime of the Philadelphia Orchestra of New York.

The additional French horn will be Joseph Dorio, who was formerly a member of our orchestra. The two first violins were likewise members of this orchestra in the past—Otto Muller and Antonio Ferrara.

A guest conductor will be Vincent d'Indy. There will be three young people's concerts in Philadelphia. The number of performances in New York is to be enlarged from eight to ten. At Washington, Baltimore and Harrisburg five concerts will be given, and there are to be ten in Pittsburgh.

The program of the week-end concerts began with W. W. Gilchrist's symphonic poem in G major. Dr. Gilchrist was the founder and leader of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra that was the immediate precursor of the present organization, and on this occasion there was placed on public view for the first time a marble bas-relief in the composer's honor. The symphonic poem is a work of careful synthesis if not of equally sustained inspiration, revealing a knowledge of the character and tone-color of the instruments of the orchestra.

On this program appeared also the exquisite piano concerto of Schumann. It was played with grace and charm by Olga Samaroff (Madame Stokowski), and Dr. Stokowski and the orchestra made it a labor of gallant devotion to give her their most skillful conviviality.

Dr. Stokowski is trying out an altered seating arrangement which brings all the violins to the left as the audience faces the stage, and the violas and 'cellos together at the right.

In a recital Edna Thomas, a mezzo-soprano from Louisiana, sang Creole songs in patois, with well-worded explanations, and made a deep impression. The other singers also did their best to make the opera a success. The first act was heartily applauded, perhaps to some extent through the friendly feelings of the audience toward a hitherto successful author and composer. The second and third acts met a somewhat mixed reception.

Mascagni's new opera, "Little Marat," was presented on May 2 in Rome for the first time in the Costanzi Theater and was

THE HOME FORUM

The Breeze Has Come at Last

The breeze has come at last. The day was long; and in the lustrous air the dark bats fly; And Hark! it is the reapers passing by. I hear the burden of their peaceful song. A voice intones; and swift the answer- ing throng Take up the theme and build the harmony; The music swells and soars into the sky And dies away intense, and clear and strong. —Maurice Baring.

The Old City Wall of London

If I say that there is a length of one hundred and twenty feet of the old City Wall of London still upright, much of it Roman work, rising to a height of no less than thirty-five feet—the height of the third floor of a City house—I expect to be accused of romancing. And, moreover, complete from foundations upwards, even to the Sentinel's walk on the top and the protecting bulwark. Impossible? Well, there it is. You could parade a company of troops in the shadow. It is one of the many things that the City manages to conceal; a hefty big possession this, to be tucked away completely out of sight.

Nobody knows of it, none of the half million people who pass in and out of the City every day has ever heard of its existence—none save some archaeologists. That is because this surprising fragment is in private ownership, and except to the few who may receive permission to pay it a visit nothing of it is visible. Stay, you get a sight of this wall with the sunlight upon it, as I have done, from a City parson's back windows in a certain street, if you know which one of the City's houses to choose for the purpose.

It is not easy to visualize London as a city walled round with such a wall as this, so stout and tall, as Chester is still, and less perfectly York, though it should be in mind every day. The buses pour through the City to Ludgate, Newgate, Cripplegate, Moorgate, Aldgate and the rest, and a City gate means a gate in a wall, and can mean nothing else. It is not an opening in the air. London Wall preserves the name, given to a street in the City's northern area where the wall had stood. But although so much exists to revive our remembrance, I doubt if ever London's wall appears to the

average Londoner as a real, substantial thing.

These gates whose names are so familiar were real, and substantial too, with guarding turrets, pierced for defence, with battlements above, and heavy iron portcullis to fall, and locks and bars and chains to secure the passage against forced assault. All such provision would have been mere waste if the wall itself were not strong as were the gates. Like a chain, the strength of a mural fortification stone, with some chalk, and thus much is to be found in its weakest link. This

flickered feebly, and a way was found with difficulty. Nothing Norman or medieval here. We were back farther in London's story, in a bit of Roman London, with the wall as the Roman builders left it, though parts of it had been cased by later hands. It was a climb thence to the top, thirty-five feet overhead, where there was that I most wished to see, for Roman work had become familiar elsewhere. It proved to be still older than the considerable reparation

A Firmament of Hyacinths

It was the time when heaven comes down And paves the wood with blue; A firmament of hyacinths Drank deep of forest dew: The cooling of lonely dove Went mourning on the breeze, And over all there swayed the song And sighings of the breeze. —Norman Gale.

alive; and presently confided to us the story of his woes. He had not had so much as a glimpse of the princess; and she was going away in a few days! All the rest of the family had seen her; but even on the day of her reception at St. George's he had to stay at home to mind the house. Poor little man! and there might never be a princess in Bermuda again.

"But," he added, as if to console himself, "they say she dresses very plain!"

"Is it possible?" said I. "I thought



Courtesy of Doll & Richards, Boston

'New England Fireplace,' from the lithograph by Sears Gallagher

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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wall was strong, for it was the capital's main defence for many centuries, and its upkeep was a vital matter with the medieval Mayor and citizens.

Nothing survives today of a single one of the gates. The Corporation takes no concern in marking sites; and only at Bishopsgate is there a tablet telling where one has stood.

It is otherwise with the wall itself, for there are very substantial remains of it if you know where to look for them. Apart from one considerable length exposed in the shallow and disused churchyard of St. Alphege London Wall, nothing is to be seen from any of the main thoroughfares. Out of sight being out of mind, the City Wall is forgotten. I once brought up a citizen square against a large piece of it, towering above him. He looked upon me as a conjurer, never having realised that London was actually a walled town, or that the familiar gate named required the existence of a wall.

The great piece with which I sought to excite curiosity in my opening sentence stands very near The Tower of London. It is built into Barber's Bonded Warehouses, which you enter from Cooper's Row, Trinity Square or more truthfully I might say this part of the widespread vaults and floors is added to the old City wall.

Long ago, when Barbers' premises were about to rise under scaffolding the builder found the City Wall there standing, and I picture him gazing at it, lost in thought, in puzzling wonder what he should do. To have it down with pickaxe and shovel would be a Herculean and costly task. It is immensely thick, and hard as iron. How long ago that was I cannot tell, but the partner of Messrs. Joseph Barber & Co. who showed me round the wall, with lamp held at the end of a lath, and lighted that I might explore its intricacies, mentioned to me his grandfather as having been a member of the firm owning these vaults.

Why waste a good wall? The question had only to be asked to be answered; and with a few shallow windows added at the bulwark level and a course of brick, the warehouse roof was sprung from the top. So the structure continues to do good service, as it had done sixteen or more centuries ago, and to the builder's happy inspiration (with the added savor of economy) is owing the preservation of the most complete fragment of the City Wall today, and one may hope for all time, now that the Corporation are beginning to realize the value of the City's historical antiquities.

I passed in by an arch cut through the wall, here eight feet thick, and ascending a steep stairway at a corner turned to obtain a better view where a bright electric lamp illuminated the wall in all its rugged vastness. Its full span came within compass, and in the gloom gathered at the far distance one could imagine it continuing due south to the Tower and the Thames bank, as once it had done. We went below ground down into the abyssal darkness, where a candle

Fireplaces of Colonial Days

In the earliest Colonial days of old New England the majority of dwellings—particularly the farmhouses—were heated by one large fireplace in the kitchen, which was also the family living-room. Sometimes these were so immense that one could sit in the inglenook and see the stars through the yawning chimney. Needless to say, as heating contrivances such fireplaces were anything but economical, but wood was plenty and handy.

At the back of the fireplace, in the ashes, lay the huge back-log—sometimes so big that it had to be drawn into the kitchen by horses and a chain. A smaller log, called a fore-stick, rested on the andirons near the front, and the other wood was piled in between.

Andirons and fire-irons were used in fireplaces from the earliest times.

In the big kitchen fireplace huge

andirons of wrought iron, more or less simple in design, were commonest. Sometimes smaller irons, or creepers, were used between the big andirons to hold the smaller sticks.

In the other fireplaces in better-class houses more ornamental andirons were used, usually of iron or brass. At first nearly all were shaped more or less like dogs, and were called fire-dogs. The term andiron, derived from either hand-iron or end-iron, came into use later, though andirons of other forms were sometimes called fire-dogs, even in the nineteenth century. After other forms became the fashion the dog-foot or claw-foot persisted for some time, and this is usually considered a mark of age and value.

Shovels and tongs were used in the

seventeenth century, usually matching the andirons. Pokers were practically never used. Other fireplace furnishings of that day were chimney-pans, fenders, dripping-pans, spit, etc. Bellows were commonly used and were sometimes carved and ornamented. It is hard to determine the age of specimens without knowing their history.—Walter A. Dyer.

A Princess Shopping in Calico!

It is an unwritten law in Bermuda

that one should always go by one road

and return by another. Rather than

break it we strolled on, following a

wall that led—somewhere. Pretty

soon a youngster pattered up behind us, and gravely answered our salutes, looking at us askance from under his broad-brimmed palmetto hat. Under

the beguiling influence of a penny, however, he soon grew communica-

tive; and presently confided to us the

story of his woes. He had not had so

much as a glimpse of the princess;

and she was going away in a few

days! All the rest of the family had

seen her; but even on the day of her

reception at St. George's he had to

stay at home to mind the house. Poor

little man! and there might never be

a princess in Bermuda again.

"But," he added, as if to console

himself, "they say she dresses very

plain!"

"Is it possible?" said I. "I thought

Judgment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JUDGMENT is a word frequently

found in the Bible. Now Christian

Science proves that the Bible is a sci-

entific book, and in reading a scientific

book it is of the utmost importance to

have a clear and definite understand-

ing of the exact meaning of the words

employed. More misunderstandings of

the Bible have arisen from what might

be called loose reading than from

practically any other cause. Mary

Baker Eddy made the reading of the

Bible a scientific study, and because

of this the Christian Science textbook

Science and Health, written by her,

has literally proved itself the Key to

the Scriptures. A good dictionary is

sometimes a source of help, not that

one can learn Christian metaphysics

from a dictionary, but because many

words have a root meaning, given in a

dictionary, which is different in some

ways from the meaning commonly

given them in everyday use.

The dictionary has many shades of

meaning for the word judgment, but

these may be separated into two main

divisions. The first may be summed up as "the process of mind in comparing ideas," or judgment by comparison, and the second, the more legal

sense of judgment, "the doom pro-

nounced on criminals." In the Bible

this latter meaning is restricted to

passages dealing with the relative

laws and offenses in the everyday life

of the Hebrew people. The word judg-

ment in its relation to God and man

invariably has the sense of comparing

ideas. By a strange perversion, due

to fear and ignorance, the Bible has

been believed by many to teach that

God is a sort of legal judge on a grand

scale, who, at some future time, will

set all men on trial and condemn them

to appropriate punishments. This has

largely arisen through taking the

wrong meaning for the word judg-

ment. In Science and Health (p. 291),

we read, "No final judgment awaits

mortal, for the judgment-day of wis-

dom comes hourly and continually,

even the judgment by which mortal

man is divested of all material error.

Judgment, then, is the comparison of

the beliefs of mortality with the ideas

of Truth, followed by the rejection of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1921

EDITORIALS

Education and Labor

THE object of education is to make a man think better. As a consequence, it does not matter so much whether a boy has been brought up on Latin and Greek, or French and German, chemistry or mechanics. What does matter is that he should have been taught to think truly and fundamentally. For such a purpose Latin and Greek are an excellent foundation, and the future statesman or soldier, the financier or lawyer, may live, in the senate or in the field, in the counting house or in the court, in a temper, to quote the famous lines of Lucretius with their contempt for life outside the study, not devoid of a certain cynical enjoyment. The days when it was natural for a member of the House of Commons to gather up an argument with a line from Horace, or to round off a sentiment with a sentence from Aristotle, may have gone forever, but no one would be surprised to hear Mr. Frank Hedges, on a public platform, point a moral with a passage from Molière. The desire for knowledge, even if it has to be pursued on Carlyle's frugal oatmeal, has burned itself into the consciousness of Labor. It may be that, at present, it is of the quantity which Pope described as dangerous, and it may be that Pope was right, but the fact remains. And it is foolish not to take it into consideration in appraising the situation which has gathered round the coal strike in England.

It is futile to imagine that this strike is just one for wages. It is one for putting the entire industry, perhaps all labor, on a different basis. That is why, as Mr. Clynes frankly told the House of Commons, the leading is coming from the rear. The whole of the industrial classes are out for a new standard of living, and the young generation, which no doubt thinks it knows much more than the old, to say nothing of much more than it does, is proportionately the more aggressive. There is no doubt whatever that the leaders of the Triple Alliance were disconcerted by the pressure of the Communists in the rear during the negotiations for the proposed general strike, and that some of them, at any rate, believed the country to be much nearer a revolution than it really was. In a curious way, this may be said to have saved the day, for the forty thousand Communists over-played their part, and drove the overwhelming and sane majority into opposition to them. At the same time this is not a precedent whose reoccurrence is to be relied upon. The coal owners created by no means a good impression when they explained their position in a committee room in the House of Commons, and they have only to use their present advantage unwisely to weld the crack produced by the Communists in the Labor ranks.

The division on the coal question is sufficiently deep one to make a test of true statesmanship. If the men had not made a series of incomprehensible blunders, that in particular of allowing the mines to flood, which have played into the hands of the owners, their position would be a tremendously strong one. The moral strength of their case has not been in the least depreciated by their tactical errors, but in the eyes of the public tactical errors very often outweigh moral considerations, and it has to be admitted that a deep moral consideration was at stake in the calling out of the pumbers. The truth of the matter is that, as Mr. Hedges frankly admits, the collieries, with returns calculated on the present prices, and with the present rate of wages maintained, are bankrupt. So long as the export trade, at a tremendous profit, continued, and the government's control made up any possible loss, it was easy to pay wages and dividends. The strike of last autumn, however, threw a large portion of the foreign trade into other hands, and contracts for considerable periods were made, mainly in America. The final blow was dealt by the agreement of the English government with France over the Ruhr mines. When the Ruhr coal began to pour into France and filter over the Continent, the bottom was knocked out of both the American and the British markets. As the miners are not slow to point out, it was the recovery of reparations from Germany that killed the British export trade in coal.

All this being so, the coal trade is, for the time being, bankrupt, and the miners insist that when an industry faces bankruptcy, dividends must depart before wages are cut. The real point of the dispute is, however, not here, though there are times when it seems to be narrowing to this. The real dispute is over the question of a national pool or some scheme of nationalization. It is here that the miners and the government are at loggerheads, and it is here that the political nature and the economic nature of the question become so entangled, for the miners make it perfectly clear that they have no intention, if they can avoid it, of submitting to anything which will detract from the scale of living to which they have fought their way. They are perfectly frank in recognizing that they may be beaten, that it is quite possible that they may be starved into submission. But their leaders point out that in this case the hour of the Communists will have arrived, and that it may prove impossible to prevent the industrial movement passing from an economic to a revolutionary basis.

That this is no idle threat those who understand the question best are convinced. And its danger lies in the fact that it will be an unwilling conversion of the men to the revolutionary outlook. They prefer the constitutional course, and the whole trend of national thinking is in that direction. At the same time, the strength of Labor in England is such that it is ridiculous to imagine that it will not take advantage of its power to obtain not a mere living wage, but standard of living much more on an equality with that of the capitalistic classes than heretofore. Men, like Lord Haldane, who have thought deeply on the subject, recognize that nationalization of coal, in some form, may become a necessity, in order to prevent greater disaster. But it is plain that you cannot nationalize coal, without going a step further and nationalizing other minerals, and so reaching great services like the railways and mercantile marine. In short, if the system is once begun, the point at which it can be stopped is hard

to see, and all that those who are looking ahead have to rely upon as a breakwater is the very solid fact of the dislike of the British people for anything revolutionary, and their positive genius for compromise.

Georgia Arraigned by Its Governor

FREQUENTLY within recent years there have been, particularly in some of the southern states of the American Union, disclosures, all too convincing, showing that in many sections there still exist industrial and social conditions almost as obnoxious as those which the abolition of human slavery was supposed to have ended. It seems lamentably true that vast numbers of the descendants of the Negroes emancipated by Lincoln have continued, through ignorance and stupid indulgences, to weld upon themselves new fetters as tenacious as those which had been struck from the arms and necks of the bondmen and bondwomen of the sixties. A half century of opportunity under what has been at least theoretical equality in the eye of the law seems not to have been a long enough time in which to solve the black man's problem.

There is no need of denying the fact that the attitude of many of the southern people toward the Negro is not that assumed by the northerners. It is not altogether strange that even after fifty years there still lingers, perhaps almost unconsciously, something more than a remnant of the old social fabric, a persistent shadow of a once quite real dream in which white men and white women believed black men and black women were their chattels. It is no more true that the effort of the whites in many instances has been to perpetuate this belief than that the tendency of many of the blacks has been to rest content in the illusion. Perhaps it would be unjust to say that in many parts of the South the Negroes have invited and encouraged a continued industrial and social domination by the whites, but it cannot be denied that such domination has been uncomplainingly and unprotestingly assented to. Both the whites and the blacks have seemed to regard this condition as an unrecognized heritage, a legacy from a generation which believed that with the surrender of Lee the last relic of human slavery had been destroyed. Recently the Governor of the State of Georgia, Mr. Hugh M. Dorsey, made public an indictment of the people of his State in which the wholesale practices of peonage, cruelty, intimidation, and the unjust and unpunished lynchings of Negroes were denounced.

The Governor's charges, made at a meeting of the Inter-Racial Committee in the city of Atlanta, recite scores of incidents in which Negroes have been subjected to conditions worse than were known in slavery times. The well-being and protection of a Negro mean nothing, apparently, to the white man who claims to regard his black neighbor as a social or an industrial menace. In ante-bellum days, when property rights were claimed in Negroes, a slave represented a chattel of actual value, either as a utility or as a subject of barter and sale. But there seems no incentive now to protect a Negro in those communities where his presence is unwelcome. Under the practices of the peonage system revealed in the Williams case, recently tried in the Georgia state courts, the peon-master, by the liquidation of a small fine imposed, frequently without trial, in an inferior court, becomes the virtual master of one or a hundred Negroes. By the terms of a questionable contract with the authorities, he assumes the right to enslave his wards and to do with them what he chooses. He has no considerable investment to protect, and the results, as shown in the Williams case and as emphasized by Governor Dorsey, are almost beyond belief. The Governor cites 135 cases in which Negroes have been lynched, or driven out of the State, or otherwise subjected to individual acts of cruelty. In only two of these cases, according to the Governor, have lynchings been due to crimes for which that penalty is usually inflicted by southern mobs. Governor Dorsey believes that the number of charges might be multiplied many times. The cases cited are only those of which knowledge has come to him recently without solicitation on his part.

It is said in behalf of the people of Georgia as a whole, and vouched for with some apparent qualification by their Governor, that public sentiment frowns upon the practices which have been revealed. There should be no doubt that this is true. The people of no state can afford to rest, unprotesting, under so severe an indictment. Still it cannot be denied that the abuses complained of have been possible only under a code which has long had the tacit sanction of the people of the State. This is not the first time that the citizens of Georgia have suffered by having the light of publicity turned upon the inner workings of a lax penal system. The convict-leasing method has been proved to be, not alone in the South, the open door to serious social abuses. Georgia has had her warning and her day of embarrassment, if not of actual shame, because of exposures which she could not avoid. Now she stands indicted by her own chief executive, an official who finds himself powerless, under laws now provided, to stamp out an evil which he, and many others without equal opportunities of being informed, know to be menacing the good name of their State.

An Ultimatum to Panama

THE latest note to go forward from the State Department in Washington to the Government of Panama leaves no doubt as to the intention of the United States to see to it that, as between Panama and its neighbor, Costa Rica, peace and order shall be maintained. Even among those people of Panama who may find it hardest to suffer their government to comply with the demand by the United States that steps be taken at once to transfer the exercise of jurisdiction of territory awarded to Costa Rica by the Loubet award, "in an orderly manner to the Government of Costa Rica," there can be no other feeling than that, so far as the United States is concerned, the diplomatically-worded ultimatum is but a renewed tendering of the good offices of the Washington Government. Mr. Hughes' note puts the whole matter clearly, so clearly, in fact, that it would seem no one could reasonably question the attitude and the friendship of the United States in the premises. Certainly it requires no reiteration that, in intervening to prevent continued hostilities be-

tween Panama and Costa Rica, the United States has no selfish motive. Neither the government nor the people of Panama need any such reassurance, and any manifestations of so-called "local pride" by agitators in Panama, designed to inflame public sentiment against the United States, should be understood by the citizens of that republic to be made against their own best interests.

The fact should not be lost sight of, in Panama or elsewhere, that the Government of the United States is not assuming an arbitrary or dictatorial attitude in the controversy. There is no intention to compel the people of Panama to submit to any demand upon them, but only to insist upon adherence to a solemn agreement voluntarily entered into by them. As to the validity or invalidity of asserted rights to a few square miles of territory along the boundary between the two republics, the United States makes no decision whatever. The point which the Hughes note makes clear is that the matter in dispute has been finally and forever determined by arbitration, and that both the nations party to the controversy are bound by the award, or awards, by virtue of a solemn compact entered into before the question was submitted. It is made equally clear that compliance with the terms of the settlement is not insisted upon simply because the Chief Justice of the United States, at the request of the parties in interest, interpreted the terms of the award and determined their effect.

The United States makes it plain that, unless Panama accedes within a reasonable time to the demand which has been made, steps will be taken to enforce that demand. As to the right of the Washington Government to proceed, there can be no doubt. Under the accepted interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, it is the privilege and the duty of the United States to maintain peace and order in just such exigencies as that which has arisen. In addition, it is expressly stipulated in the treaty with Panama, concluded in the year 1903, that the United States has the right and authority to maintain public order in the territories of Panama, "in case the Republic of Panama shall not be, in the judgment of the United States, able to maintain such order." If that clause is to be interpreted as constituting the United States the guarantor of Panama's territorial integrity, certainly it is necessary that the territory of the Republic shall be clearly defined. The United States insists that, under the award by which both Panama and Costa Rica are bound, the Coto district, concerning which the present dispute arose, does not belong to Panama. Partly, therefore, in order that the limitations of its own obligation to Panama may be clearly fixed and determined, the United States reasonably insists that Panama at once acknowledge the binding character of her own solemn pledges.

Work of a Visiting Musician

TWENTY years ago Erno Dohnányi toured the United States as a pianist. When he reappeared in the country this season, nothing more natural could be imagined than that he was to be counted in the same category of musicians as formerly, and that if he was a pianist in 1901, he must remain a pianist in 1921. Which proved, indeed, to be the case; for he played the piano to the delight of many American audiences last winter and this spring, both as a recital-giver and as a soloist with orchestras. But twenty years in the career of a man of his talents give chance for many developments. In that stretch of time he may, for instance, write a few original works, though that is not saying he can be sure of applause for what he writes. Again, he may change his entire outlook as an interpreter, and he may even adopt a new medium for addressing himself to the public ear. And with Mr. Dohnányi all this has taken place. He has, to begin with, turned out a considerable number of compositions, whether or not anybody cares. And then he has done what cannot be ignored, or put off upon the judgment of posterity; he has become a conductor, and a conductor of acknowledged power, too, inasmuch as he has for the past three years directed, with acclaim, the concerts of the Philharmonic Orchestra of Budapest.

Opportunity was held out to him by two orchestral managers while he was in the United States last winter and this spring, to show his recently acquired knack as conductor, for he was invited to lead the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra and the National Symphony Orchestra of New York in two concerts each, to the great privilege of some hundreds of listeners, whose general interest in music could not help being much refreshed, and whose appreciation for particular matters like rhythm and tone-balance must have been distinctly heightened.

As for the Hungarian artist's rhythm, that, as something peculiar to himself, may only be held up to other conductors for admiration, and may not be urged upon them as a model they ought to imitate. It is too much of a temperamental, if not a racial, characteristic to be generally copied. His ideas of tone-balance, however, may in all propriety be recommended to interpreters, players, and listeners, more especially with reference to the works of the early classical masters. In adjusting his tone-balance he took the liberty of disregarding the conventions and practices of American concert halls, presenting music of Mozart as he presented it at Budapest, with an orchestra of the small size for which the composer wrote. Now conductors as a rule use the same volume of tone in an eighteenth-century symphony as in a modern tone-poem. Why, they ask, should they not? Ought they to refrain from availing themselves of the services of eighty men in the setting forth of an old work, just because orchestras in former times numbered only forty? Then there is the question whether the money of ticket purchasers can in fairness be spent at full-crew rate on a half-crew job. There is the question, also, of the look of the concert platform, when a large portion of the string players and the supernumerary wind-instrument players vacate their places, leaving a small huddle of performers at the front and a wide border of empty chairs at right, left, and back. As for the Mozart music which the guest brought forward, it was an unfamiliar piano concerto, and he himself played the solo part and directed the orchestra at the same time. Wherefore he managed to scandalize nobody, as unquestionably he

would have done had he given the "Jupiter" symphony with a scheme of sonority built upon a foundation of four, instead of the ordinary modern eight, contra-basses. But at home, as he explained to an interviewer in New York just before he sailed, he has been able to produce any of Mozart's or Haydn's works he chose with a diminished orchestra.

As a result of the pleasant experience of the public of Cincinnati and New York in extending hospitality to Mr. Dohnányi, the visiting conductor idea will possibly find greater favor hereafter in the United States. The reason why it has been hitherto discredited and why the resident conductor idea has been preferred, is easily accounted for. To indicate the situation briefly, a board of directors of an orchestra in a given city assumes the responsibility of picking out a leader, and the manager takes all sorts of trouble to arrange a year's schedule of concerts and to secure subscribers. Then, about the middle of the season, a distinguished itinerant musician, looking for an opening, gets invited to take the baton for a day. He presents, say, Beethoven's fifth symphony, Liszt's "Les préludes" symphonic poem and Wagner's "Tannhäuser" overture. He does so well in interpreting these popular works that he is asked to appear again, and the second time he presents Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic" symphony, without the score. The listeners make comparisons, and soon a movement is started for a change of conductors, to the entire upheaval of official plans already made under long-term agreements.

In the case of the guest from Hungary, the risk of complications arising from enthusiasm on the part of audiences can scarcely be said to have existed. For Mr. Dohnányi declared that he intended to stick to the Budapest Philharmonic Orchestra, regardless of any offers he might receive from other organizations. He expressed the desire to be looked upon solely as a traveling artist, and not to be thought of as a candidate for any post. He has again expressed that desire with respect to the brief tour which he will make next season, appearing as pianist in cities of the United States, Mexico, and Cuba, and taking part as visiting conductor in the concerts of at least one regularly organized symphony orchestra, that of San Francisco, California.

Editorial Notes

MR. W. M. HUGHES, the Australian Prime Minister, has set sail for England and the Imperial Conference of Premiers, which just shows that Australian internal affairs must have quieted down considerably. For it is only a few months since he announced that if the strike and other menacing situations did not improve he could not and would not leave the country. One gathers that June next is to see the most significant conference ever held by what one used to call, in grandiose fashion, the great pro-consuls of empire. They have the very vital questions of armaments and the defense of the Pacific to consider. And Mr. Hughes is tooth and nail for a White Australia. That problem is not a little puzzling to the mere layman. For a glance at the map would seem to show that the Australians have themselves given a negative answer to the question: "Shall Australia be white?" All the six state capitals, and the proposed federal capital are in the south, which would seem to suggest, as the Sydney Bulletin, in a frank moment, would have one believe, that Australia has thereby declared the north and center to be quite unfit for a white man to live in and only suitable for black or brown settlement. The black and brown have not missed the point. There's the puzzle. How will it be solved?

PARIS has her countless admirers all ready to vouch for her many attractions, but not even the most ardent would dream of describing her as a "watering-place." They would be amazed at such an idea. It has, however, not appeared impossible or even far-fetched to Mr. Le Trocquer, the French Minister of Works, who, in introducing his bill for the purpose of taxing foreign visitors, wishes to declare Paris a "bain de mer." One may hear next of Paris-by-the-Sea, or Paris-super-Mare, or something else that Paris is not. But it will make no difference. Paris will always be Paris, a city of charm for most, whatever the vagaries of officialdom.

THERE are four different languages in the Madras Province: Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, and Canarese. None of the people speak Hindi, and therefore it was not surprising that, at the Nagpur Congress, the Nationalist delegates called out to the Hindi orators, "Speak English!" English, in fact, is the "lingua franca," and, as Lieut.-Col. J. C. Wedgwood, M. P., says, the elections in the Madras Province followed almost Western lines. The struggle was between Brahmins and non-Brahmins, and the non-Brahmins won.

MUCH interest was shown at the start of the current baseball season in the United States as to whether attendance at the various "major league" parks would fall below the standard set for the corresponding periods in previous years. The cause of whatever uneasiness may have existed lay mainly in the litigation growing out of the alleged dishonesty in connection with the world series of 1919. The effect, if any, of this litigation, and consequent publicity, has been as slight as any baseball optimist could have dared expect. In several of the parks, indeed, attendance for April shows a marked increase over that of the opening month last year. All this is to the credit of the game itself; it shows again that baseball is not to be sacrificed to the mistakes or misdeeds of a few of its exponents, who may attempt to exploit it for personal gain.

EVEN in these days some ingenious people find a way to live without much expense. Such is the case, according to current report, with a man who resides on the bank of the Mississippi and supplies his table by the agency of two trained geese, which select and catch fish of a suitable kind from the river and bring them ashore. Surely the proverbial attribution of stupidity to the goose must be exaggerated.